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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,890—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th Jan.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	6000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6301	I. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, before 8 A.M., on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier, at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 28th December, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramsevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich..	4,119	730	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th March.

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Palliser	4,235	50	21st Jan., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
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S.S. V. FLORIO ..... 4th Feb, 1897

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THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	11th January.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on the 9th January at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 9th Jan., at 7 a.m.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 15th Jan.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th Jan., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th January, 1897.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
YARRA	4255	Flandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	30th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchatenet	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,249	14th Jan. 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF on or about the 13th January 1897.
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	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,284	On or about the 28th February.

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Soda, Potash, and Aerated Water	12 as.
Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Tonic, Seltzer, and all other kinds	Re. 1
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Order for six dozen (and upwards) packed in casks free of charge for Rail or Steamer Transit.

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A Trial will secure for it a permanent place on every Toilet.
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"	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted	75	0
"	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars	80	0
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"	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2½in. Rs. 23, 2½in...	27	0
"	" 3in.	30	0
"	Russian or Toola Silver Cigarette Case	30	0
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"	Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter, ...		
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"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches	32	0
"	Christening Mugs ..... Rs. 32 and	55	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair	48	0
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"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case	130	0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon	140	0
"	Presentation Trowels	130	0
"	Pair Fish Carvers	90	0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers	120	0
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			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
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MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—			Cash. Rs.	as
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50 do.	"	9	0
Isabels do.	50 do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas do.	50 do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size) do.	50 do.	"	5	0
Little Devils do.	50 do.	"	3	0
Club Londres do.	100 do.	"	7	0
Nuevo Habano Especial do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100	"	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100	"	4	8
Cartado 1A do.	100	"	6	8

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON THE PLAGUE.

DR. K. N. BAHADURJI, M. D., will DELIVER in the Gujarati Language a lecture on the BUBONIC PLAGUE at the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, on SUNDAY, the 10th January, at 5 P.M. Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY BART., C. S. I., has kindly consented to preside.

☞The lecture is OPEN to the PUBLIC.

Y. M. C. A. APOLLO BUNDER.

MEMBERS meeting to welcome Mr. HENRY CONDER in our midst again TO-NIGHT, at 8-30.

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WANTED, a SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, for the Surat City Municipality. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 by increment of Rs. 25 after every three years' service which must be satisfactory; the last increment to be of Rs. 20. This salary is exclusive of the Horse Allowance. None having no knowledge of Sanitary Works need apply. The applicant should be young, sober and energetic, and able to ride. If the applicant is a Medical man, he will not be permitted to practice in the City. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th instant.

By Order,
NANU MIAN B. SHAIKH,
Secretary, Surat Municipality,
Municipal Office, Surat, 4th January, 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on Monday, the eighteenth day of January, 1897, for Contract for works in the construction of a road from the junction of Victoria Road with Mount Road through Narialwady and fitting in the low ground on the east side of Narialwady for the burial of Mahomedans, and Jews, &c.

1. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. ten be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. two thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

3. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F. R. I. B. A. M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th January, 1897.

NOTICE FOR BUILDING CONTRACTS.

OWING to the present condition of the City several contractors have represented that the time for submitting the Tenders for the Naranjee Mill Buildings be extended; we have extended the time for receiving the Tenders up to MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m.

Tenders already received will be kept unopened until the 18th or returned to the parties if required.

NARANJEE PATEL & Co., Agents,
The Naranjee Mills Co., Ld.
1st Floor Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's Building, Bombay, 7th January, 1897.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY next, the 11th instant, the following ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS will be made in the LOCAL SUBURBAN SERVICE:—

Stations		Down Trains.					
Virar	Arr	..	..	..	..	..	Present
	Dep	..	7-1	..	..	..	Proposed
Borivli	Arr	..	..	..	7-22	6-40	Present
	Dep	..	..	..	..	6-50	Proposed
Andheri	Arr	..	..	8-35	..	7-10	Present
	Dep	..	8-55	..	..	7-40	Proposed
Bandra	Arr	..	..	..	..	11-45	Present
	Dep	13-38	14-13	..	..	12-5	Proposed
Colaba	Arr	..	..	..	13-12	12-50	Present
	Dep	..	..	..	13-27	13-15	Proposed
	Arr	..	18-55	..	..	17-10	Present
	Dep	19-27	..	..	..	17-40	Proposed
	Arr	..	..	..	..	20-30	Present
	Dep	23-23	..	..	..	20-10	Proposed
	Arr	..	..	..	..	0-25	Present
	Dep	..	..	..	1-7	0-40	Proposed

* Running through ANDHERI and GOREGAON.

UP TRAINS.

Stations		Up Trains.							
		Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed
Virar	Dep	..	5-27	..	..	..	..	..	22-38*
Borivli	Dep	6-20	..	7-45	..	9-33	9-13	..	..
Andheri	Dep	..	..	..	7-23	..	..	..	..
Bandra	Dep	..	..	..	..	..	..	23-30	..
Colaba	Arr	7-40	7-40	8-42	8-42	10-25	10-25	0-12	0-27

* Running through from VIRAR to BORIVLI and from BORIVLI to BANDRA.

There will be NO ALTERATIONS in the SUNDAY TRAINS and the above refers to WEEK DAYS only.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will be friend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, case of this Paper.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT,"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows. Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 30 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MISS FREDOUX (Certificated Cambridge Higher Local) is ready to give Lessons in advanced English and French at her own or Pupil's Residence. Address POSTE RESTANTE, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

THE FORT HIGH SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1897.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied. Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Handmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Stoffoauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS!!! A Choice Collection of Plated ware Articles from Reed and Barton, of New York, all Latest Novelties, well worth Presenting, at CHEAPEST PRICES.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I am very much pleased to certify that I stayed at the above Hotel along with my wife and family for four days, and was very well satisfied with everything. I must honourably confess that the Proprietor is a most polite and civil gentleman. The servants are very attentive and respectful in every way. As regards to food I must observe that everything is all one could wish for, and the charges are very Moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI every success.—W. Brooks.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! of Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel, YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply. "M. N." care of this Office.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Job-bing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynecology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE—CHLORIDE of LIME in cases containing from 4 to 5 cwts. at Rs. 10 per cwt.,—Also Carbolic Disinfecting Powder, at Rs 11 per cwt. The best disinfectants against the Plague. Apply to NANSEE KHAIRAZ and Co., 52, Medows Street.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTON, to play long and round tunes, in case complete, Rs. 30 to Rs. 150, with 6 long and 6 round tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Prices, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 3-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

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THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!!!

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RY. COMPANY'S SCHOOL, MOUNT ABU.

NEW TERM COMMENCES, January 13th. A thoroughly good Boarding School for Boys and Girls. For particulars apply to—

REV. B. H. SKELTON,
Principal.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S JANUARY STORE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our numerous constituents that we have from THIS DAY been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for INDIA (including Burmah and Ceylon), for the FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FREIDR: BAYER and COMPANY of Elberfeld, Germany, and have Established ourselves in Bombay at the Address given below.

We have taken over the business hitherto carried on by Mr. C. VERNON, of Bombay, who will now represent us as our MANAGER.

(Sd.) FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & Co., Ld.,
5, Bank Street, Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

FOR SALE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-POLE TENT, 20 by 16; quite new; suitable for bed and drawing rooms; at a reduced price; not Rs. 350 each; any number can be had.

આદમજી પીરભાઈ,
i.e., ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
No. 37, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
31, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 4 75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors: "THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when potty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without notice.—SINGER COMPANY. Established in 1850.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS FOR MORNING VISITING DINNER BALL GOWNS

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro tem.
Wadeer Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,06,292	9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358	14 2
Sundries	"	1 09,026	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568	11
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622	14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,92,836	3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
W. H. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

OWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ITALIA.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
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Writing and Reading R

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h, 36m, Sun sets, 5h, 33m, High water, 2-25m, 2-47s, Low water, 8-43m, 8-11s.
John Carr and Co.'s meeting, Tamarind Lane, noon.
Bombay Missionary Conference, Prayer Meeting, St. Andrews Church, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stewart's Vitagraph, 6-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30, punctually.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.—There will be the usual handicap races to-morrow (Saturday) for yachts and ships' boats, entries for which will close, at 4 p.m., to-day.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December last was 2,231, the daily average 73, the total of new admissions 850—Parsis 730, Hindus, 145, other castes, 69. The number of children vaccinated was 59.

CALENDERS.—Messrs. Surrufally Mamoojee and Coy. send out a card calendar, issued by Messrs. Jenson and Nicholson, the varnish and colour manufacturers; and Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co. send a very pretty calendar, brass mounted, issued by Mellin's Food Company.

A CHILD RUN OVER BY A VICTORIA.—Baboo Gosiah, a Hindu lad, aged two years, was on Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, knocked down and run over by back victoria, No. 80, at Carwar Street, resulting in fracture of both his legs. The child was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained under treatment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

Slave.....	Lywood..... Hume
Overture.....	Romantique ..... Keler Bela
Pastorella.....	Songs & Dances of Northern Europe...Kuhner
Valse.....	Simon..... Strauss
Fantasia (No. 3.)	Popular Ballads ..... Kappey
Polka.....	The Dragoon's ..... Fahrbach
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE GHORUPDEO MURDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan brought on remand and again charged Moulchand Kanji, and his mother, Mankorbai, with murder and abetment of one Parbutee, the kept mistress of the former, on the 17th November last, at Ghorupdeo Road. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The circumstances of the murder have already been recorded. Mr. Little, at the outset, applied that the second accused Mankorbai be granted a full pardon if she undertook to speak the whole truth of what she knew about the case. Mankorbai, on being questioned by the court, accepted the pardon on the above condition. Mankorbai then went into the witness box, and gave her evidence. His Worship then committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ARREST OF A CIVILIAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the notice issued against Provost-Sergeant H Haycock, of the Royal Artillery, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Smith, manager of the Morley Hall, Colaba, calling upon him why a summons should not be issued against him on charges of wrongful arrest and unlawful restraint. Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Speetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the complainant, while the accused conducted his defence in person. Some evidence was heard, during the course of which several witnesses deposed that the complainant was perfectly sober and was not impertinent to anyone. His Worship, in discharging the notice, observed that complainant was quite sober and was not impertinent to anyone; and on the other hand, the defendant carried out his superior's order, believing it in good faith.

BURGLARIES IN MAHIM WOODS.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent T. Hack prosecuted Motiram Makanji, a Hindu carpenter, aged about twenty-five years, residing at the Mahim Woods, on three charges of house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 561, the property of Joana, a Native Christian widow, a pair of gold bangles and a gold chain, worth Rs. 70, belonging to John Ignacio Pereira, and a clock and copper utensils, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Trimbuck Keshowji, all residing in the Mahim Woods. It appears that on the 14th ultimo Joana locked the door of her room and went to the house of a relative at Worlee, where she remained for three days. On returning home, on the 17th idem, she found the lock on the door of her hut hanging open, and on entering the place discovered that a wooden desk had been forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 561, had been abstracted therefrom. She reported the matter to the police, and the accused, who was residing in a neighbouring hut, was arrested on suspicion, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, by Inspector Tatia Luximon, of the Criminal Investigation Department, who was entrusted with the investigation of the case. Thereupon after his arrest made a statement and took the police to a certain spot on the sea-shore, about two hundred yards away from the hut, where, he said, he had buried the property. The police recovered the whole of the property belonging to the widow. Accused then took the police near his hut, and pointed out another spot, which, on being dug out by the police, the clock and the copper utensils, belonging to the third complainant, were recovered. Accused next pointed out a Khoja and a Marwara goldsmith at Mahim, both of whom on being questioned by the police produced pieces of gold which had been sold to them by accused, and which formed part of the property belonging to the second complainant. The police enquiries elicited that for the last three months the accused had been in the habit of committing thefts from the houses of several residents in the Mahim Woods. Reports were made to the police from time to time, but the offender could not be traced. On the 13th ultimo last, the second complainant, Pereira, locked the door of his hut and went to stay at the house of a friend at Sion. During his absence, the accused, who was in the habit of visiting his residence, as well as the houses of several other persons in the same locality, for the purpose of repairing things, broke into his place and stole a pair of gold bangles and a gold chain, of the value of Rs. 70. These the accused melted down, and sold a portion to a Khoja, residing at Mahim, for Rs. 31-12. Another portion was sold to a firm of Marwaries for Rs. 60, while the rest of the gold he handed over to a goldsmith to make it into gold ear-rings for his kept mistress Kooshee. A few days afterwards Motiram broke into the hut belonging to the third complainant, Trimbuck, and carried away a clock and copper utensils, which he buried underground in the wady near his hut. On the night of the 14th ultimo Joana's hut was entered into by him, and the ornaments, of the value of Rs. 561, were abstracted from a writing desk. These the man buried in the sands on the foreshore about two hundred yards away from the hut. All the property was recovered by the police except a small piece of gold, which had been sold to the firm of Marwarees and which could not be recovered as the Marwarees had left Bombay for their native country owing to the prevalence of the bubonic fever. Accused pleaded guilty to all the charges, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years and nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bmbay, held on the 29th December :—

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Read letter from Mr. G. A. Kittredge, Bombay Tramway Company, dated 19th December, 1896, stating that he is anxious to separate the tramway employes as much as possible to avoid contagion and has put some of them at Colaba, behind the Jute Mills, on Government land, and enquiring if the Trustees have any objection to his pitching 4 or 5 tents behind the company's godown on the Port Trust land on payment of the usual rent for the land. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd December, 1896, forwarding a plan showing in red the site that might be made available for the purpose without interference with the Cotton storage on the Reclamation, and stating that there should be a distinct understanding that the premises will be kept clean and sweet and vacated on 7 days' notice if required by the Trustees; that the rate of rent will be Rs. 7 per 500 square feet per mensem, and that the Tramway employes to be lodged on the Reclamation must use the latrines on the company' stable premises.

Resolution.—The site may be occupied on the terms mentioned in the Traffic Managers report.

The following were among the papers laid on the table

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 25th Dec.	Total from 1st April to 25th Dec.	For week ending 26th Dec.	Total from 1st April to 26th Dec.
Vessels placed into harbour	17	702	22	723
" out of harbour	22	710	20	723
" transported	10	471	15	437
" shifted to	2	42	..	42
" warped.....	3	43	..	75

THE Rajkumar of Deghapatiya has placed Rs 5,000 at the disposal of Mr. Nolan, Commissioner of Rajshahi, for the relief of distress in that District. He has also intimated that land required on his estates for excavating tanks as relief-works will be given free of charge.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A BEQUEST TO A DECEASED PERSON.

DADABHAI RUSTOMJEE KERAWALLA VS. BAI SONABAI, WIDOW OF BYRAMJEE DADABHAI KERAWALLA, AND NURSURWANJEE JEHANGIR KERAWALLA.

His lordship delivered judgment in this case. It was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, as executors of the will of Byramjee Dadabhai Kerawalla, deceased, for the construction of the tenth clause of the will, whereby a certain house at Dukarwady, Bombay, was bequeathed to one Hormusjee Rustomjee Kerawalla, who was dead at the date of the will to the knowledge of the testator Mr. Branson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, appeared for the first defendant, the widow of the deceased and residuary legatee under the will; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering judgment, said: The question in this case is who is the devisee under the 10th clause of the will of the late Byramjee Dadabhai Kerawalla, who died on the 28th June, 1895, his last will being dated 2nd April, 1895. The person named in the said clause is "my nephew Hormusji Rustomji Kerawalla." The testator had once a nephew bearing that name, but the said nephew died in or about the year 1890, and the fact of his death was known to testator at the date of the execution of the will. Under Section 62 of the Sucession Act for the purpose of determining questions as to what person is denoted by any words used in a will, a court must inquire into every material fact relating to persons who claim to be interested under such will, the property which is claimed as the subject of disposition, the circumstances of the testator and his family, and into every fact, a knowledge of which may conduce to the right application of the words which the testator has used. The salient points connected with testator and his relations were shown in a genealogical tree. It is shown by the evidence that, shortly after Hormusjee Rustomjee's death in 1890, the present plaintiff Dadabhai, brother of the said Hormusji, came from Karachi, where he lives, to Bombay, and stayed for a few weeks with his uncle, the testator. Plaintiff and his witnesses say that he stayed in the house of testator. The testator's widow, Sonabai, says that plaintiff stayed at testator's hotel or boarding-house, his food being sent to him from her house. Whether he stayed in the house or hotel is not very material. He was apparently on friendly terms with his uncle, the testator, who, from that time, sent him occasionally small sums of money plaintiff being admittedly in poor circumstances. Plaintiff says that the total amount of money so sent to him was from Rs. 300 to 350. It is shown that testator refused to pay the fees for the admission of plaintiff's son into an orphanage and that he took no notice of a request made by plaintiff, to defray the marriage expenses of his (plaintiff's) daughter. Oral evidence has been produced to show that when plaintiff paid his short visit to Bombay in 1890, his uncle (testator) called him Homlu, which is an abbreviation of Hormusji, the name of plaintiff's brother who had previously died. The plaintiff is supported in this assertion by the depositions of his cousins Sorabjee Nasarwanjee and Mancherji, but their evidence seems to me decidedly weak. It is apparent that they are not on good terms with their uncle's wife, Sonabai, and they may not unnaturally be vexed at her obtaining such a large benefit as she does under the will. The use of the name Homlu is said to have been heard in the boarding-house. If testator on Hormusji's death deliberately transferred his affections to plaintiff and called him by the pet name of his deceased nephew, then how is it that there is not a letter or scrap of paper in existence showing that testator always spoke of plaintiff, by that names? Mancherji, who wrote on behalf of testator, admits that not only on the envelope, but inside in the letter written by him on behalf of his uncle to plaintiff, the name Dadabhai was used and not Homlu. Mr. Jal, an independent witness, who was not cross-examined, states that testator spoke to him about plaintiff as Dadabhai not Homlu or Hormusji. Again if testator was so fond of the pet name Homlu why did he not transfer it to the other brother Bapuji who continued to live with him, and of whom he was evidently fond? But plaintiff's witnesses say that Bapuji was never called Homlu, and yet testator is supposed to have given the name to plaintiff, who after his brief visit, went back to Karachi and never saw his uncle again. Evidence has been produced to show that when, on the third day after testator's death, the willswas read, Sonabai stated that the house in the tenth clause should be given to plaintiff who was evidently intended by testator. I do not believe that evidence. If this had taken place, word would at once have been sent to plaintiff, and steps would have bee immediately taken to transfer the house to plaintiff's name. But the fact that plaintiff did not come down from Kurrachee till six months after testator's death, add Sonabhai then resisted his claim to be the devise under the tenth clause of the will. It is said that testator could not have meant to designate the deceased Hormusji in the tenth clause, because he mentioned Hormusji's children, whereas Hormusji was never married. But the language is the ordinary language used in such cases to denote children, should there be any "and if he should not have made any will, deed, or writing, I give as gift the said house to his children in equal shares." The next sentence is equally inapplicable to plaintiff, for it provides that, if any son or daughter of his nephew should have died, leaving children, his or her share should go to his or her children. At the date of the will no child of plaintiff had any child. Then it is argued that the circumstances of the family, as shown by me in the "tree," indicate a probable intention on the part of testator to benefit the plaintiff. In my opinion, those circumstances do not indicate anything either way. Some of his nephews and nieces, whether rich or poor, he benefited. Others he entirely left out. The only other material fact as to which evidence has been produced, is deposed to by Mr. Ardesir, a High Court pleader, who says that he prepared two or three wills for testator between 1885 and 1895, that he prepared this last will from what purported to be a copy of an earlier will not one of those prepared by him, and that the 10th clause, as now shown, was in that copy with no material alterations. There is nothing to show the date of that previous will. Possibly it was executed when Hormusjee was alive. But even in that case it is most strange that in 1895, when testator must have read over the draft of the present will, his attention was not drawn to the fact that Hormusjee the devisee of the 10th clause was not then alive. On the other hand, if we exclude the evidence as to the copy of any former will it is equally strange if testator intended to make plaintiff a devise under the 10th clause of his last will that he should not have referred to him by his true name Dadabhai, with or without the addition of any pet name of Homlu. That testator intended by "Hormusji" to mean "Dadabhai is, in my opinion, beyond the power of any court to find out. He was said just three weeks ago by Lord J. (Lord Russell), M. M. W. Stephenson Donaldson and Bamber, The "Times" of 27th November 1896), "It was not for the court to make a will for the testator. In that case the testator, knowing that his father's sister married to a Mr. Bamber had had three sons, each of whom was dead at the date of the will, and who all had children alive, gave his residue unto the children of the deceased's son (named Bamber) of my father's sister's share and share alike. Kekewich J. held that the children of all three sons of Mrs. Bamber entitled to share in the property. That the Court of Appeal held was making a new will for the testator. In his plaint, plaintiff says that the name of Hormusjee Rustomjee Kerawalla was inserted in the said 10th clause of the said will by mistake for the name of plaintiff. But no evidence has been adduced (assuming such is admissible) to show that there was any mistake On the contrary the plea, according to the evidence, is that there was no mistake, and that testator called plaintiff Homlu, and it is contended that as Homlu is the same as Hormusji, testator did designate plaintiff as devisee in the 10th clause. That contention, as I said before, is not established. The learned counsel for plaintiff referred to Section 63 as well as Section 62 of the Succession Act. But Section 63 has no application here. There is no mistake in the name which can be corrected by the description or mistake in the description which may be corrected by the name. Nor does Section 97 apply. The words of the will are unambiguous, and it cannot be shown that there is/are of more than one application, one only of which can have been intended by testator. In fact the words admit but of one application, viz., to the deceased Hormusji Rustomji, and I agree with Kekewich J. In Re Ely Tottenham viz., Ely. 65, L.T.N.S. p. 452, that if you simply show that the person named was dead at the date of the will you do not establish an ambiguity, the gift simply cannot take effect. Gift to a non-existent person does not constitute an ambiguity. Here we have ascertained as far as possible all the facts which were known to the testator at the time he made the will, in order to ascertain whether there exists any person to which the whole description given in the will can be reasonably and with sufficient certainty applied. It may be unreasonable to suppose that testator meant by the 10th clause to make his dead nephew a devisee. It is equally unreasonable to hold that he must have intended to name the plaintiff Dadabhai when he said Hormusji. It is possible that he overlooked the case as it stood in the clause. He may have intended his nephew Hormusjee Rattonjee. It is not the case of an erroneous or inaccurate name and a description or demonstration sufficiently clear to correct the error or inaccuracy. (That was the case in Charter vs. Charter, L. R. 7 E. and I. appeals 364.) Here we have an erroneous name, but the description is not sufficient to denote the plaintiff to the exclusion of another nephew. I need not refer to the other English cases quoted by the learned counsel. I may merely note that Section 97 of the Succession Act is simply the rule laid down in Doed Hiscocks vs. Hiscocks (5 M. W. 363.) Here I hold that plaintiff does not answer the description "My nephew Hormusjee Rustomjee" I do not believe that the testator habitually called the plaintiff "Homlu" or Hormusjee." Plaintiff does not answer to the words of the will. Therefore I find on both issues in the negative and dismiss the suit. Plaintiff must pay his own and the costs of defendant 1. Defendant 2 must pay his own costs. Having regard to the view which I take of the evidence, which I have heard myself, I cannot say that the case is one of great difficulty caused by the testator himself, and therefore that the costs of all parties should be paid out of the estate.

FASHIONABLE JEWISH WEDDING.

THE "Gibbs House," on Malabar Hill, was the scene, on Wednesday evening, of a very brilliant assembly, who were invited by Mr. and Mrs. Silas M. Moses to witness the marriage ceremony of their nephew, Mr. Aaron, the eldest son of the late Mr. E. Moses, and Miss Flora Sheilim, grand-daughter of the late Mr. David Sassoon, the founder of the eminent firm which bears his honoured name. The invitations included the *élite* of the Bombay society of all sections of the community. The street from the Malabar Hill Post Office leading to "Gibbs House," in rear of the Reservoir, was decorated with flags, banners, palm-leaves, and evergreens, which showed to much advantage by the artistic arrangement of lights put up in triangles, arches and other devices, intermingled with Chinese lanterns and globes of various sizes. The verandah, the hall, and backgrounds were equally well and effectively lighted, and the whole presented a pleasing spectacle. The rich furniture, pictures, oil-paintings, and photographs were much admired by the guests. By half-past five o'clock the house was filled with ladies and gentlemen; and Mr. Solomon Joseph, the Rabbi of Bombay, conducted in a most impressive manner the sacred ceremony, assisted in the prayers by other gentlemen connected with the families of the contracting parties. Those who had never seen a Jewish wedding before were struck with the solemnity of the service and the manner in which it was conducted. The couple were made to stand on a raised dais, and over their heads a rich silk canopy was held by their near relatives. The canopy contained sacred texts from the Jewish prayer-book embroidered in beautiful Hebrew letters in silk. During the ceremony gold, silver, and copper coins are put in a cup of wine, out of which the bride and bridegroom sipped in token of their future prosperity and happiness; and the cup was then thrown down and broken as reminding that to all mundane comforts and rejoicings there is an end. The breaking of the cup also indicates the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem in ancient times. The bridesmaids were the Misses Cecil and Anna J. M. Moses, and the best men were Masters Sheilim and S. E. Moses, the brothers of the bride and the bridegroom. The dresses of the bride and brides-maids were simply superb. The flower baskets in the hands of the maids contained orange blossom bouquets. After the ceremony several Jewish and English ladies and gentlemen shook hands with the married couple, and wished them every joy and happiness in their altered condition. The presents exhibited were numerous and very pretty, a few of them being valuable jewel ornaments. The Sassoons are reputed to be the wealthiest families in Bombay, and the dresses and diamond, pearl, and emerald jewels worn by their ladies were priceless, all glittering like shining stars. The marriage contract was beautifully engrossed on vellum in the Hebrew language, and having been signed by the bride and bridegroom, was attested by Mr. S. A. Nathan, and Mr. N. J. Ezra Nissim, and finally by the officiating Rabbi. The host and hostess were very energetic in their hospitality, and every attention and politeness were shown to the numerous guests who had responded to their invitations. There were two bands which played several tunes during the evening and enlivened the visitors with their agreeable music. A move was then made to the refreshment tables, where a splendid wedding cake was exhibited, and cut by the bride. The refreshments were profusely served, the wines being of the most recherche quality. Altogether a very agreeable evening was spent on the hills, the westerly breeze then blowing adding to the charm of the party, and those who had the privilege of being present will remember the occasion with feelings of pleasure, it being a unique spectacle.

The following is a list of some of the ladies and gentlemen who were invited and were present at the ceremony :—Mrs and the Misses S D Sassoon, Mr and Mrs J E Sassoon, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, CSI, Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Bart, The Hon'ble Mr Beaufort, the Hon'ble Mr N N Wadia, C I E, the Hon'ble Mr J U Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr T B and Mrs Kirkham, Mr Fazulbhai Visram, C I E, Capt Hext, R N, Mr George Cotton, Mr Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr S E Sassoon, Mr and Mrs S J David, Mr and Mrs N J Abraham, Dr Pollen, Mr Snow, Mr and Mrs W C Hughes, Mr J H Sleigh, Mr and Mrs C Douglas, Mr and Mrs L R W Forrest, Mr T Lintner, Mr J L Symons, Mr and Mrs J M Moses, Mr and Mrs R H S Isaacs, Mr Staffor Sassoon, Mr J J David, Mr J M Shields, Mr Eduljee R Reporter, Dr R N Bahadurjee, Dr Cowasjee Nowrojee, Dr H N Seervai, Dr and Mrs. Rozario, Dr and Mrs da Gama, Mr J Filgate, Mr and Mrs M C Murzban, Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Phiroz H Dustoor, Mr W Bulloch, Mr K N Seervai, Mr and Mrs W D Graham, Mr J Douglas, Mr W Macaulay, Mr D M Slater, Mr J A Wadia, Mr Buttansha Dadabhoy, Mr R D Settna, Dr Dossabhai Katrack, Mr Vizbhookandas Atmaram, Mr Dayabhai Tapidas, Mr Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, Mr Noor Mahomed Jairajbhy Peerbhoy, Mr. Pherozeshah and Mrs B R Mody, Mr Ardesir Eduljee and family, Messrs C D Panday, Poorunmull Toolsee, Purshotam Nathoobhai, Muncherjee E Morris, Furdoonjee M Banajee, Pherozshah Merwanjee Dalal, and many others.

The members of the Jewish community, who were present, then dined with the host and hostess.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.

THE INQUEST.

THE coroner, Dr. C. W. Chambers, held an inquest on Monday afternoon touching the death of Hoffland, who died on the night of the 25th December, from gunshot wounds inflicted by Franz Herman Gaschutz, *alias* Herman, *alias* West, *alias* Edward Williams.

The following witnesses were examined :

R. A. D'Nacio, a tenant of 13, Mott's Lane, examined, said: Between 9 and 9-30 p. m. of 25th December I heard the noise of a revolver, and Hoffland crying out "What have you done? What have you done?" This was from the lane. I came out of my room and went into the lane. Hoffland place d his hand behind him, and, streching it out, full of blood, said "See what he has done" (pointing to Har man). Hoffland laid hold of Harman's left arm, and said "I will prosecute you." Harman also laid hold of Hoffland, and there was a struggle between them. Hoffland said, Are you going to fight me with a revolver, and struck the accused. He again threatened to prosecute him. I and other inmates of the house tried to pacify them, and asked them to drop the matter, as they had been friends. They then let each other go, and Hoffland began to abuse the accused, and again threatened to prosecute him. Harman said "Stop that! Stop that," and pointing with his left forefinger, said "Are you going to prosecute me?" Hoffland upon this said, "What, are you threatening me?" Harman still had his left forfinger up saying "Stop that, stop that" and with his right hand drawing a revolver placed it close to Hoffland's stomach and fired. Hoffland fell, crying out, "My Lord!" As he fell Harman went round, looked at Hoffland and said, "What, you are not finished yet!" and fired twice in succession. Hoffland got up, and staggering a short distance fell prostrate. This (shown) is the revolver. I saw it for the first time on that night.

To the foreman,—When I heard the first explosion I did not see where the shot took effect.

To Inspector Bowen,—When they were struggling I did not see the revolver in Harman's hand.

To a juror:—when Hoffland said "I will prosecute you," Harman said "Stop that! stop that!" and drew out his right hand from his side with a revolver in it, and saying "Take that," and fired a shot at Hoffland.

Dr. Choonee Lall Bose, chemical examiner to Government, deposed to having found three exploded cartridges in the five-champer revolver sent to him, and two unexploded cartridges. He also examined the clothes, which the deceased wore at the time. He detected distinct traces of mammalian blood on the clothes which were also singed. Witness pointed out the singed marks on the coat with corresponding marks on the trousers singled, and shirt, the two latter being covered with blood.

Dr. Gibbons, police surgeon, deposed to the post mortem examination he had held on the body of the deceased, who was about forty years of age. He found a gun shot wound on the left side of the breast, the direction being downwards and inward, an the abdomen was full of blood. The stomach was perforated and also the large intestines. There were two gunshot wounds on the right side of the abdomen. A bullet was found in one of the wounds. It had passed through the intestines. In his opinion the deceased died from gun-shot wounds.

Dr. Paniaty, an honorary magistrate, said he recorded a statement made to him by the deceased, who was perfectly conscious at the time. Hoffland said that one Fitzgerald told something to Harman, who began the assault. He did not say why Harman shot him.

A native medical officer, who admitted Hoffland to the Medical College Hospital said that the deceased was brought in about 10 P.M. on the 25th December. He complained of a pain in the stomach. About midnight Hoffland was worse, and he took his dying declaration. Hoffland said that a person named Harman had shot him.

Inspector Bowen deposed to having made the inquiry, and he sent Hoffland to hospital. He examined two witnesses D'Nacio and David. Hoffland charged Harman, a German, who was living next door to him, with having shothim three times. Harman was arrested at Bombay on the 28th December. He met him at the Howrah railway station on the morning of the 1st instant and accused was made over to him. The accused was identified by David and Dr. Nacio.

The jury returned a verdict that Hoffland died from gunshot wounds inflicted by Harman.

THE local papers record the arrival in Bhamo of two American cyclists, Dr. and Mrs. McIlraith, who have wheeled across China from Shanghai. They appear to have been well treated by the Chinese.

THE GANPATI MELLA MOVEMENT.

THE following memorial praying for the suppression of this movement has been addressed to H. E. the Governor by the non-Brahmin Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants of the city of Poona :—

Most Humbly Sheweth 1,—That your Lordship's humble memorialists belonging to the non-Brahmin Hindu and Mahomedan communities of the city of Poona with profound respect and humble submission crave permission to lay before your Lordship in Council the following representation in regard to the subject of the Ganpati Mella Movement, which has been introduced by the Poona Brahmins, and which is a mimicry of the long-standing usage connected with the Moharram festival of the Mohammedans. It is pure and simple growth of the religious disturbances of the year 1894 and has come into undue prominence since then. The Mella movement has been organised with the object of giving offence to the feelings and religious susce-ptibilities of the oversensitive 57,321,000 Mussulman inhabitants of this vast Peninsula.

2. That your Lordship's memorialists respectfully beg to observe that the non-Brahmin Hindus at the instigation of the Brahmins contrary to established customs and usages handed down from time immemorial collect large sums of money from the inhabitants of each peth and set up unusually large images of Ganpati in booths which are erected in public roads, a practice hitherto unknown but introduced within the three years in imitation of the booths which are erected for the location of the Tabuts. In imitation of the mellas or bands of men which the people were accustomed to see during the Moharram Festival, the Hindus on Ganpati festival days form themselves into mellas or bands which consist of boys and men from seven or eight years of age upwards, and the number of individuals in each mella varies from 15 to 40. The public Ganpatis of different peths have their mellas and each mella has its peculiar dress and tune variegated and fantastic colours resembling those of the rainbow. The men and boys have sticks with jingling balls attached to them in their hands and they continuously dance and parade through the streets with banners from dusk still one in the morning thus disturbing the sleep of those who are trying to sleep in their beds after the fatigue and turmoil of the day. Some of the mellas are accompained by a harmonium or drum and the air resounds with their songs. Their songs are specially composed, published and circulated in pamphlet and leaflet forms. As the mellas are held in honour of the god Ganpati, Ganpati is naturily expected to come in for a lion's share of the song sung, but the case is quite otherwise; the burden of the majority of these songs is politics. References are made therein to the slaughter of cows and appeals are made to the people to rebel as Shewaji did. The crowd cares only for tamashas and shows and India is the land of crowds. If the people are coaxed a little and their minds diverted to any particular ceremony, which promises them sight-seeing in return, there is no end of demonstrations. The singers themselves are seldom actuated by any devotional feelings. The Puja or worship of Ganpatiss has no hold on the hearts and minds of the people who have left their old moorings. The Brahmins, who guard their authority with jealousy, have invented these mellas out of their fertile brains. The idea of such mellas was subsequently exported to Bombay and to other principal towns and villages.

3. Your memorialists beg to invite your Lordship's attention to the following points of the most vital and far-reaching importance and on their due consideration mainly depends the grant of permission in future years for the continuance of the Ganpati mella movement which is an outgrowth of the recent religious disturbances and which is calculated to perpetuate ill feelings between the Hindus and Mahomedans :—

THE MOVEMENT IN QUESTION IS OF A RECENT DATE.

The mella movement is not sanctioned by the Hindu religion nor do ancient rites, usages and customs support it. Prior to 1894 there was no such distinction made between private and public Ganpatis. The Ganpatis were worshipped in the dwelling houses of their votaries and none except the worshipper who and whoperform prescribed religious ceremonies wore a the sacred cloth at the time was allowed to touch them lest they might give offence to the God Ganpati. But now some of the mischief-making Brahmins with whom the graduates of the Bombay university havejoined, have encouraged the people in contravention of long standing practices to erect temporary booths on public streets and in market places and to place Ganpatiss in them. To add insult to injury no less some of the Ganpatiss are put in Tabut-shaped shrines. This is a wanton departure from recognised usages and observances. Bhawes Poona Native institution and Mr. Ball Gangadhar Tilak's Law class have their own public Gauptics. This outgrowth of the recent religious disturbances has been made more mischievous and offensive by the invention of the mellas which is again a fresh and wanton mimicry of the rites appertaining to the Moharram. This year there were all 33 mellas. The Brahmin melias numbered 27 and the remaining 56 belonged to the non-Brahmin and backward classes of the Hindus who are merely tools of Brahmins. These mellas met together during Ganpati festivities in the garden of Sirdar Hurryhur Pandit alias Baba Maharaja and at the house of the Hon'ble Mr. Bali Gangadhur Tilkar, B.A., L.L.B. These two are the most prominent figures who have been giving every encouragement to such reactionary movements.

THE SOCIAL ASPECT OF THE MELLA MOVEMNT.

Preparations for this occasion are made two months prior to the Ganpati festival. The boys of the backward classes of the Hindus throw away their books and waste their time in mellas when they ought to be sleeping in their beds. This of itself is a great strain on the health of the boys whose parents are actually living from hand to mouth. During the ten days when Ganpati festivities are in their full height the mellas are accompanied and countenanced by grown up persons. The dresses of those who compose the Mella are very rich and costly. The parents of the boys who are generally poverty-stricken borrow money from sowcars for which they pay interest 1a1. the unprecedented enormous rates of Rs. 31 or sometimes Rs. 48 per annum. Whereas the dresses of the boys belonging to the 27 mellas composed of Brahmin boys consist of white caps and white shirts dipped in different colours the cost of which is a mere trifle. After the conclusion of Ganpati festivities these clothes are given to the washermen and the same dresses are used by them after their return from these washermen. One mella of the Brahmin boys work silk dhoturs with border worked in gold thousands and rich jewellery which they had procured from the wealthy and well-to-do Brahmins for the occasion and the same were returned to their respective owners after the immersion of the Ganpatiss. Thus the Brahmin boys or their guardians had not to spend a pie for their antiquated dresses and paraphernalia, yet hundreds of the families of non-Brahmin communities are rendered miserable. This is a fresh cause which has come into operation and which ultimately tends to the pauperizatin of the already poor and helpless members of the backward classes of the Hindus. The Brahmin still exercises a very great influence in the Hindu world, but instead of exercising his influence for the good of the backward classes of the Hindus he does all he can to keep them in perpetual ignorance by diverting their minds to all sorts of tamashas and shows.

THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE MELLA MOVEMENT.

Numerous pamplets containing songs in honor of the God Ganpati published by different persons should naturally contain nothing but songs in praise of Ganpati—the god of wisdom, but it is with deep regret your Memorialists beg to state that the Ganpati comes in for a very scanty share of the songs by the boys and adults comprising the mellas. The cow-preservation movement; an appeal to the maharathas to imitate Shewaji; the former misrule and cruelties of the Moslem government; the poverty of the people which is represented in the songs as the direct result of the British Government; the imposition of the heavy taxes and the Exchange Compensation—the topics of the day are sung with zest under the cloak of religion. It is particularly to be remarked that songs of this nature against the alien power are not published, but they are written on separate papers and these papers are given in the hands of the mellawallas. The songs of this nature are not sung when the mellas parade through the streets for fear of Police authorities. The Brahimns manage things in such a surreptitious way that when they are taken to task they have not the moral courage to avow their convictions. Such are the means adopted by the leaders of the reactionary school to rehabilitate the Hindu faith by keeping smouldering the embers of class animosities and ill feelings between the two communities.

4. That your Excellency's memorialists further beg to observe that so long as the mella movement is permitted by the authorities to exist the tension of feelings between the Hindus and Mahomedans will remain strained to its utmost limits. The facts of the case are that when the backward classes of the Hindus and Mahomedans had made a common cause against the Brahmins, the Brahmins gradually lost their hold on the minds of the non-Brahmin Hindu communities. The Brahmins were shrewd enough to see this and they thought that the best plan for them would be to touch the religious susceptibilities of the ignorant masses of the Hindus. This led to the organisation of the mella movement which they thought would enable them to regain their lost influence over the bodies and minds of the Hindu backward classes and which would alienate their feelings from the Mahomedans. In this their attempt they have succeeded. It is impossible for the Brahmins and the other castes of the Hindus on the one hand and the Mahomedans on the other to labour shoulder toshoulder in the van of progress solong as this bitter spirit of animosity is allowed to exist, and this spirit of animosity will not disappear so long as the Mella movement is not put a stop to by Government.

5. The Mahomedan community in India unlike Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsees and Jews is spread throughout the whole of the Peninsula of India. The last census in India showed a Mohammedan community of nearly six crores which is at least twice as many as the entire population of England and Wales, whereas in the whole of the Ottoman Empire there are only 3½ crores. Of these six crores, in the Punjab and its subordinate States there are 13,000,000 of Mahomedans; 70 per cent of the people of Kashmir are Mahomedans; In the Valley of the Indus below the Western Frontier of Afghanistan and Beluchistan the greater number of the population has been for centuries Mahomedans. In Bengal out of a population of 38,300,000 there were in 1891, 19,000,000 Mahomedans. There the Mahomedans have increased by two millions since 1872, while the number of Hindus has hardly increased. Some 37,000,000 or nearly two-thirds of the whole Mahomedan population of India are found in the western and eastern provinces. Among the higher classes of Mahomedans in Northern India the feelings of pride in their religion and race are very keen and the flower of the Native Army consists of Rohillas, Pathans etc who are all of Mahomedan persuasion. There is to this day a Mahomedan Empire in the world. There are no old dominions and splendid monuments to keep alive among the Hindus the recollections of their former greatness. In all the Native States of India which are more than 600, Hydrabad (Deccan)) is the most extensive, the most popopulous and the richest State. A very small proportion of the entire Mohamedan population of India live underrulers of their own faith; by far the greater number of them are British subjects. When the Mahomedan population in India forms such an important factor it is the interest of the British Government on grounds both of expediency and highest statesmanship to put a stop to Ganpati mella movement.

6. That your Excellency's memorialists are fully aware that the attitude of the British Government is one of strict neutrality in religious matters and is not of partiality towards a class, nor is the Government founded on the principle *divide et impera*. It is to the interest of the rulers as well as of the ruled that there should be cordial relations between them. The British Government alien as it is has already conferred inestimable blessings on India. For the present the relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans have been over strained, a state of things your Lordship's memorialists as well as every Hindu or Mahomedan who really wishes well to his country sincerely deplores. He is not a patriot who preaches the gospel of prepetuating ill-will towards either the Hindu or the Mahomedan. All that the Government can do is to assuage to the utmost of their power the cause or causes of strife and to put down with a strong arm any renewal of it. The Native Press of Poona is is entirely in the hands of the Brammins. The editors of some of the papers are graduates of the Bombay University, yet it is a matter of deep regret that they cannot distinguish between dignified criticism and impertinent effusions. It is true they should criticise where criticism is necessary, they should differ where they cannot conscientiously agree and they should blame where they think it sincerely praise, but beneath all these there sould be broad and generous sympathy.

7. That your Excellency's memorialists, in conclusion, most sincerely and fervently pray that your Lordship in Council will be graciously plased to issue orders for the entire suppression of the annual Ganpati mellas throughout the Presidency. In the Poona Cantonnment and at several other places no permission was given by the authorities concerned for the erection of booths on public stre

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON TRAMWAY RAILS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT any Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, by order of the Tramway Co., Ld., and on account and risk of the defaulting contractor Jaajee Sulemanjee Veree.

About 250 tons old iron tramway rails.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

The property of H. H. SWAN, Esq.—

1 strong-built vis-a-vis in good order, suitable for a single horse.

Property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order with a handsome bay Arab pony and harness.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.

1 second-han strong palanquin office shigram

1 strong-built 4 seated barouche.

1 bay Arab horse, 9 years old, 14-1, goes well in harness.

1 chesnut pony, 13-2, aged, quiet to ride.

1 palanquin office-shigram with chesnut horse and harness.

1 bay Waler gelding 15-3, 7 years old, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle, very handsome and showy.

1 black Waler geld, aged, 15-3, a charger and has been hunted.

1 bay Arab pony "Sydney," 6 years, W.I.T.C. 13-1½, for life, very promising polo pony fast and handy, the property of E. E. STEEL Esq, gone home.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, opposite Victoria Mills, valuable and handsome teak and black-wood household furniture, specially made to order by John Roberts and Co., plated glass, and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Dixon's table and hanging lamps, Brussels' carpets, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. A. B. F. MYERS, of JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong vis-a-vis, in very good order.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF E BAGS,

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bengal Chapra Mody Bunder, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and on account and risk of Mahomed Khakee—

F M Bombay—251-62-12 bales E. bags, 38 28, each 500 pieces

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," also Rutnagiri-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by C. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, brass bedsteads, valuable books, horses carriages, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at No. 39, Marine Lines, opposite the new bungalows, the very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, by John Roberts and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, Brussels' carpets, original oilpaintings and water colours, nearly new safety bicycle, a large collection of garden plants in tubs and pots, the property of G. OWEN DONN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of Mr. Robinson—

1 strong built light victoria with grey horse and harness.

N. B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p.m.

SALE OF 81 BALES NEW AKOLA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 9th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jutha of Khimjee Visram by order of Mr. Johnmull Dulsookhroy and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lakshmishunker Pransunker and Co., the owners of the Wahalan Mill.

81 Full-pressed bales new Akola cotton selected and stamped by Messrs. Lakshmisunker Pransunker and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 new hand-power grinding machine

1 cottage pianoforte

1 double barrel breech-loading gun by Nixon and Smith.

Blackwood and teakwood household furniture, consisting of sofas and chairs, tables, teapoys, chest of drawers, &c.

By order of Mr Morarjee Veljee and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Samratral Khetsidass—

39 cases each 10 pieces white shirtings, 34 to 35 inches, 40 yards, kettle stamp.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong light victoria

1 double seated brougham with grey Arab horse and harness

1 bay carriage horse

1 dog cart

A number of English fowls

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, opposite Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture plateware, glass and crockery ware, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, sewing machine, photographic camera, wearing apparel, gent's saddles, English mail phaeton with Arab horse and harness, etc, the property of the late Dr. F. X. MENEZES.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

On MONDAY, the 11th inst at 3. p. m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock E Shed by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr JACKERIA, ESSA.

ex. S. S. Rheinfels

R A V—70 bags E C H—1000 and-or any other marks—1070. bagsugar

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th January, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 40 Municipal plots of land, suitable for building, situate in the Agripada district, and to the north of the Byculla Club, will be sold, by Public Auction, on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. (in pursuance of sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay), at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1897. The auction, if not completed that day, will be continued at 3 p.m., on each successive day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been offered.

Particulars of the Plots :—

Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.
1	658·97	15	555·36	31	887·24
2	558·36	16	757·13	32	881·85
3	555·51	17	670·69	33	636·29
4	714·91	20	672·48	34	640·74
5	734·91	21	674·77	35	727·87
6	555·36	22	676·35	36	715·00
7	555·36	23	538·09	53	715·00
8	734·91	24	870·73	66	715·00
9	757·13	25	681·68	79	737·23
10	555·36	26	686·24	90	731·11
11	555·36	27	689·28	99	721·11
12	746·02	28	691·81	105	737·22
13	746·91	29	692·08		
14	555·36	30	693·37		

Plans showing all the plots of land to be sold can be purchased at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, at Re. 1 each.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, at the Municipal Office, Esplanade, to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, Municipal Solicitors, or to the undersigned—

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 8th January, 1897.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Sanatoria.

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THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Waler Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38 0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27 0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24 0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23 0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26 0
IRISH WHISKY	25 0

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London, yesterday, the whole 4½ lakhs allotted out of the 40 lakhs offered, were, with the exception of Rs. 10,000 on Madras, on Bombay, the rate having been 1s. 3 5-16d. a decline of 3-32d. from the previous Wednesday's allotment price, on extra sales having been made meantime, and at which tenders were accepted in full. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was further put down 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 3 1-16d.

A recovery of 3-16ths was established in the price of Consols in London, yesterday, at 111 13-16; but Indian Sterling Loan remained at 118. The market rates of discount were advanced 1/8th both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3 1/8 and 3¼ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 29½d. per oz; and in New York the metal was changed in value at 64¼ cents per oz.; but with demtand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86⅞ dollars, 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 3-16ths to £ 63. Yellow Metal was 1-16th higher, at 51/8. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged yesterday, at 102½; with Exchange on London a shade higher, at fr. 25·23.

Linseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs, business done via the Canal January-February shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday, at 4d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 59-64d. both for January and for May-June deliveries. The Market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals firmer; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 17,000, bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent per lb. to 7 1-8 cents; while Futures for April were 10 points higher, at 7·09 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports, yesterday, were 25,000 bales; and the following comparison is now given between this season's arrivals, and those for the same time in the two preceding years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts	25,000	24,000	33,000
Four days' do.	182,000	99,000	141,000
Since 1st September 1896	5,053,000	3,002,000	5,421,000

A large business, aggregating 3,200 bales, has been done in our local Cotton market to-day by exporters, who have brought 500 Jalna, at Rs. 169; 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 164; Khangaum, at Rs. 165; and Damargaum, at Rs. 168; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 150; and have contracted for 2,000 "Good" Broach, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 185. The Mills have taken only 100 Bengal, at Rs. 142½ per candy. The market closed steady with prices unchanged.

No further rain fell over any portion of the Cotton area since the beginning of the week, and the position of the crop, according to the telegrams to hand this morning, is virtually unchanged. In the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles supplies are still arriving at the district marts in but small quantities; but they are increasing at Broach, where the weather has been seasonable; as it has also in all the districts of the Dhollera circle.

WHEAT and SEEDS have become quiet markets, and business in both has been dull; but no change in quotations has been made in either.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	5,428 bales.
Wheat	3,660 cwt.
Linseed	796 ,,
Castorseed	1,412 ,,
Rice	84,059 ,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged; and there is a little "chow chow" business going on in Cotton, but little else. The Ceres (s) has been chartered for the United Kingdom and Continent, two ports at 11s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 5-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates a moderate business was reported, the market closing slightly steadier as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-8d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 17-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·03½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 99 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 99½ for the next settlement and advanced therefrom to 99⅝ and 99¾, in the two positions, respectively; but there has been hardly any business pasing, and quotations, which were almost nominal 5-16ths at the close. For 3 per Cents 97, nominal has been quoted.

SHARES.—Business in this market is at a standstill, and the quotations in our usual list are again all unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 3

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	50	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,595	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,402
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	136	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,83,909	1,211	2,21,786

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,542
Increase to date ..... ,, 43,315

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th November, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	19	81
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,293	2,179	83	9,994
Total for 20 weeks...	7,793	3,479	93	10,804
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	490	195	1	624
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	11	...	35
Total to corresponding date do.	7,857	2,859	97	10,089

Increase for the week ..... Rs.
Do. to date .....

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 6.

10 p.m.	75·3

THURSDAY.—JANUARY 7.

6 a.m.	71
10 a.m.	79·6
2 p.m.	82·7
6 p.m.	78

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LLEWELLYN—ROBERTS—December 26, at the Fort Chapel Medows Street, by the Rev. J. Hoene, S. J., Peter Charles Llewellyn, to Alice Maud, daughter of Neh. Roberts, Esq.

DEATHS.

MANSER.—January 5, at Malabar Hill, Surgeon-Major R Manser, in his 47th year.

NAEGAMVALA.—January 7, 8 p.m., at his residence at Thakuredwar, Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Naegamvala, eldest son of the late Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegamvala (Railway Contractor), aged 60 years. The funeral will take place this (Friday) morning at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARNOLD—November 28, at Aligarh, the wife of T W Arnold of M. A. O. College, Aligarh, of a daughter.

CLARK—December 30, at Calcutta, the wife of A McDougall Clark, of a son.

FLUKE—December 19, at Deesa, the wife of A. J. Fluke P. W. D., of a son.

DEATHS.

BRADLY—December 29, at Bareilly, Margaret, the dearly loved wife of Bandmaster F. Bradley, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

LUCAS—December 30, at Lucknow, of enteric, Harold Maude Alfred Lucas, Lieutenant R.S.C., son of the late Gen. Sir. Alfred Lucas, K.C.B., of Dunmore, Teignmouth, aged 27 years.

LEWIS—December 24, at Belgaum, Jane Drucilla (Drucy), the dearly beloved wife of John Ethelred Lewis, aged 31 years and 5 months.

MCCARTHY—January 1, at Madras, Alice Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Albert Edward Marsh McCarthy, and grand-daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. N. Hobart, H. M. Indian Army.

MACLEOD—At Sea, between Colombo and Aden, Norman Nevile (Phin), third son of M. N. MacLeod, Portarlington, Ireland. (By telegram.)

RAWSON—December 31, at Banzalore, Rose, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Courtney Clarke Rawson, Royal Engineer.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897.

Two representative men, the Lord Mayor and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, have favoured Reuter's representative with their views respecting the proper time for opening a Famine Fund in London for the relief of distress in India. The Chief Magistrate of the City speaks with becoming reserve. He states that he has no personal views whatever on the subject, which doubtless represents the exact state of the case. Under the circumstances he naturally places himself in the hands of the Government. As soon as he hears from the Secretary of State for India on the subject, he will open a fund. Until then he can do nothing. Lord George Hamilton has recently stated that in his opinion an appeal to the public at Home before the extent of the calamity is known is inadvisable, for it would "mar the effect of the charity"—a phrase and a reason the meaning of which is not quite obvious. Perhaps the telegraph may be answerable for the apparent ambiguity. But his lordship admits that the subscriptions of the public are not a merc subvention in aid of the Government expenditure, and that the work of charity will not interfere with Government operations. That being the case, it is difficult to understand why the public should be invited to refrain from subscribing until the Government of India officially declare that the moment has arrived when the work of charity may begin. We are then told that special machinery for the distribution of charity must be provided before the appeal is made. But we are not told that any steps are being taken to provide such machinery. Lord George defends the Government from the damaging imputation that the course taken has dammed back the stream of charity, and deprived the suffering poor in India of relief which would have been otherwise bounteously provided. He affirms that on the contrary the action of Government in crying "No Zeal," has ensured a hearty response to the appeal when in the fulness of time it is made, especially as the appeal will be accompanied by a clear statement of the dimensions of the calamity. This declaration of the view of the matter taken by the Secretary of State for India, was elicited by a letter from Lord Kinnaird, who appears to have charged his lordship with saying that the Indian Famine does not warrant an appeal to the charity of the public—an imputation which Lord George naturally repudiates. Lord Kinnaird and various missionary societies have for some time past appealed to the religious public for subscriptions to be distributed by Zenana and other missionary agencies in this country, for the relief of the sufferers from the prevailing scarcity. These appeals were "marred in their effect" by the official statement that the psychological moment for an appeal to the public has not yet arrived.

The former member for Central Finsbury is of the opinion of Lord Kinnaird, that the time has come for the opening of a Mansion House Fund. He has informed his interviewer that English friends are offering subscriptions, but that the delay in sanctioning the opening of a fund by the Lord Mayor, practically prevents the starting of any other fund. Mr. Dadabhai dwells upon the danger of delaying help until the people are too weak to benefit by it and causing a catastrophe which cannot be averted by the most lavish Government expenditure later on. This is undoubtedly a grave danger, the magnitude of which was exemplified in Orissa in 1868 and in Madras in the seventies. Mr. Dadabhai expresses regret that the recommendations of Sir Alexander Mackenzie that the Government should import grain to keep prices within safe limits was not acted upon, and that the example set by Lord Sandhurst in presiding at a public meeting to invite subscriptions to supplement Government action has not been followed. But it is an invidious task for a Viceroy to take the initiative in sending round the hat for public subscriptions to supplement Government expenditure. The suspicion that such action might be influenced by a desire to save the exchequer by an appeal to public benevolence might find free expression in the more outspoken of the Bengali newspapers. A certain Poona paper which imagined that Lord Elgin shut his ears to the groans of the victims in the catastrophe in the Public Park at Baroda in order that he might enjoy a gargantuan dinner, washed down with hogsheads of cognac and whiskey, could scarcely resist the temptation of imputing to a base desire to save Government money an appeal to the British public for funds to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-stricken which it is the duty of that Government to relieve. Lord Sandhurst did not convoke the meeting in the Bombay Town Hall. When the meeting was convened by a requisition of leading citizens his Excellency readily responded to the invitation to take the chair. Had the conveners of the meeting asked in the first instance for an official declaration that extraneous assistance was necessary, Lord Sandhurst would probably have felt, as Lord Elgin has felt, that he ought not to be asked to give the signal for an appeal to private charity. From this point of view it is to be hoped that those who are satisfied that the time has come or may soon come when such an appeal should be made, will take measures to relieve the Viceroy from a position of some embarrassment.

THOSE who recognise that the trade of the city cannot be trifled with at the instance of panic-mongers, will be gratified to find that there are signs of abatement of the extraordinary exodus from Bombay witnessed during the last month or two. The outgoing stream is being stemmed. The return movement, already noticeable on a small scale, is sure to grow as the people who have fled recognise the additional perils which confront them up-country. They have left for the most part permanent employment and the certain supply of their daily needs, for districts where they are face to face with scarcity, and where nothing stands between themselves and starvation, save relief-works, where the scale of pay is necessarily only sufficient to keep body and soul together. Various diseases inevitably follow in the wake of scarcity, and in leaving Bombay the poor are attempting to flee from one epidemic only to be brought in contact with half-a-dozen others. The frequency with which the effort to escape from the pestilence proves futile, is shown by the official statistics received by Government of the number of cases of bubonic fever known to have taken place up-country. A staff of hospital assistants has been lent to the Municipal authorities here by Government, and has been distributed at the principal stations to prevent persons suffering from the disease from leaving Bombay. But people, who leave in apparently good health, are frequently attacked with the malady on the railway journey. Arrangements have been made by Government for the inspection of through trains from Bombay at the principal stations in the mofussil, and any cases that are noticed or are subsequently registered in the principal towns, are reported to Government. The returns made up to the 3rd instant show that the 70 or 80 cases that have occurred at Poona, by no means stand alone. Tanna has suffered even more severely than the Deccan capital, no less than a hundred attacks having been reported therefrom. At Ahmedabad, forty-five cases have been registered, twenty-three of the number having proved fatal. In other districts the returns are less serious, the figures at present available being : Broach 4, Surat 5, Ahmednagar 6, Sholapur 1, Baroda 12, Kathiavar 7, Kholapur 1, and Cutch 21. In the latter instance the cases were almost all taken from Bombay by boat. At present statistics for the other small ports are not available, but it is not to be supposed they have been any more fortunate than the Cutch ports. The imposition of quarantine at these coast towns is regarded by the authorities as altogether impracticable in view of the large medical and supervising staff that would be required.

At Karachi, the only British port on the Western coast where quarantine has been imposed, the bubonic fever has gained a very serious hold. But it is noteworthy that official information goes to show that while the attacks registered in all the mofussil districts have been almost without exception directly imported from Bombay, the disease has gained a footing in the Sind Capital without being communicated from outside. Not a single case has been traced as having its origin in this city. Quarantine was imposed at Karachi at a very early stage in the history of our calamity, and seeing the inaccessibility of the flourishing Sind capital by rail, it is not very likely that the dreaded enemy obtained ingress by that channel. These facts go to support the contention advanced by some competent observers, that the theory of importation of the pestilence into Bombay from China or elsewhere is untenable. In Karachi similar conditions prevail as in Bombay. Both cities are busy seaports; both are injured from a sanitary point of view by the immense quantities of fresh water pumped in for domestic use, without adequate provision being made to get rid of the waste supply. In both an abnormal monsoon has been followed by outbreaks of bubonic fever, in regard to which no proof whatever of importation has been forthcoming. As already pointed out, the reverse is the case in the mofussil. Numerous cases have been imported from Bombay, but so far as official information goes, the disease has not, save in one or two isolated instances, been communicated through the immigrants to the dwellers in the localities to which they have fled. But the seeds of the dread epidemic may have been sown by the immigrants, to bring forth better fruit among the villagers hereafter. While scientific investigation of the disease remains as yet incomplete, it would be an unwise step for local authorities to act upon the assumption that it is non-infectious when brought from places where it has been nurtured by favourable conditions. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that the provincial administrations, whose borders touch those of this Presidency, are taking steps to prevent the admission into their provinces, by rail or road, of persons suffering from the disease.

The Bombay Government have established, at least to a limited extent, a system of medical inspection of immigrants from Bombay into the larger towns of the mofussil. Th local authorities in other towns have been counselled to adopt like precautions. But where so many thousands of people have to be dealt with in a short time, it is not surprising if many passengers, upon whom the malady has just commenced its ravages, escape detection and reach their native villages ere the disease manifests itself. From these rural haunts the death returns slowly filter through the registration offices, and doubtless many cases of plague are put down by village officials to other causes. There is good reason to believe that a large number of deaths of which nothing is known by the outside world have occurred in the rural districts from the pestilence. If those attempting flying from Bombay would in the event of attack submit to be taken to hospital, where they can obtain the quiet and medical treatment so essential to recovery, they would run less risk of succumbing to the disease than they incur in their village retreats, cut off from medical aid and proper nursing. But the Municipal hospital is the one place of all others the mass of people must dread. It is said by those best able to learn the views of the poorer classes, that the fear of the hospital has been throughout a far more potent factor in contributing to the exodus than fear of the disease itself, and this although compulsory segregation was abandoned weeks ago. Under these circumstances the best course to adopt is to make such special provision for the healthy as will enable them to remove from infected dwellings and infected localities and thus reduce the risk of attack. Thanks to the initiative taken at the suggestion of the special segregation committee, presided over by Mr. George Cotton, substantial but unostentatious progress is being made in this direction. The Municipality having led the way many large employers of labour are allaying the fears of their servants by providing special accommodation for them. This action on their part is showing the people that the camps are not merely intended to serve as decoys for the dreaded infectious hospital, and slowly but surely confidence is being restored. If the satisfactory diminution of new cases noted during the last few days continues, the panic will give way to more reasonable counsels, and those who have fled from work and food in the Presidency city to scarcity in the Mofussil, will return in a steadily augmenting stream.

THE mortality returns for the past official week, ending Tuesday evening, show a slight improvement over the preceding seven days. The total number of deaths was 1,711, as compared with 1,853 last week. The death-rate is therefore shown at 107·13 per thousand per annum as against 115·41. The number of fatal cases of fever of all sorts is given as 854, a hundred less than last week, the number of bubonic cases being returned at 348 as against 390. Fatal cases of phthisis are given at 293—an increase of 27; whilst diseases of the respiratory organs carried off 220 as against 257 last week. It is interesting to know that the quinquennial averages of the corresponding week from these diseases are : fevers, 131; phthisis, 81; and affections of the respiratory organs, 94. The increases under these heads are, to say the least, remarkable, the more so as no explanation whatever has been offered for the fact that the diseases are shown to be most prevalent in the very districts in which the pestilence has taken most rigorous hold. Of the undeniable cases of bubonic plague, no less than 53 have taken place among non-resident and unknown people who have been found and conveyed to hospitals by the authorities. Upper Colaba and South Fort remained safe, but on the Esplanade three deaths occurred, and thirteen in North Fort. Kamatipura had thirty-seven fatal cases; Byculla, twenty-two; Mazagon, twenty-six; and Dhobie Talao, twenty. Middle Colaba, Market, Khumbarwada, and Worli also had double figures. The classified list shows still no fatal cases among Europeans, Dr. Manser not having then died. Of Jains, there were fourteen; Brahmins, 8; Lingaet, one; Bhatias, two; Hindus of other caste, 216; Low castes, 17; Mussalmans, 29; Parsis, 35; Jew, 1; Native Christians, 23; Eurasian, 1. There have been no fatal cases in Negro-Africans or Chinese since the biginning of the outbreak. The number of births has fallen from an average of 320 to 232.

THE Municipal Corporation has acted with good sense in rejecting the proposal to constitute a sort of Vigilance Committee to "consult" with the Executive and pester it with crude suggestions as to the best means of dealing with the prevailing pestilence. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who had been beguiled into a half promise to second the proposal, Mr. George Cotton, Professor Muller, and other leading members recognised the danger of hampering the action of the Executive on whom the responsibility of coping with the emergency legally rests. The mover of that ill-omened proposal did not defend it on its merits. It was represented as a means of meeting the baseless allegation that the Corporation is remiss in its duty when it allows the Executive unfettered freedom to do what can be done to erradicate a disease threatening the health and lives of the citizens. The Corporation performs its part when it supplies without demur or delay the requirements of the Municipal Commissioner and responsible officers to enable them to make head against a very serious visitation. The hands of the Executive will be strengthened for very arduous work by the ungrudging acknowledgment of the leading members of the Corporation that they are discharging their duty with unflagging energy, and a sincere desire to protect the lives of the public at the peril of their own.

It is notified that the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, at 11 a.m.

IN exercise of the power conferred by Section 1 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, it is notified that the Govern

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ENGLAND AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

INTERVIEW WITH THE LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

A representative of Reuter's Company has had an interview with the Lord Mayor, who said he had no personal views regarding the Indian Famine Fund; but as Chief Magistrate, he must place himself in the hands of Government, and could only say that the moment he heard from Lord George Hamilton he would open the fund, but until then he could not do anything.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

A representative of the same Company had an interview with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who said he deeply regretted that the recommendations of Lord Sandhurst, Sir A. Mackenzie, and others had been unheeded. English friends, he said, were now offering subscriptions, and he urgently trusted that the Lord Mayor would obtain sanction to open a Famine Fund as the stoppage of the Mansion House Fund practically prevents the starting of any other fund. There was, he said, great danger in delaying help until the people were too weak to benefit by it, and causing a great catastrophe which later help cannot avert.

State relief and a Mansion House Fund were both urgently needed and would in no way conflict.

THE INDIAN QUESTION AT NATAL.

The Natal Government, in reply to the Resolution passed at the monster meeting at Durban, yesterday, state that they are unable to prevent the landing of Indians, who are Her Majesty's subjects, but that they sympathise with the movement, and are considering legislative measures in connection therewith.

SPEECH BY MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in a speech at the banquet, given in his honour, at Capetown, said that expansion of territory was his guiding policy, and as England has been backward, he was obliged to form the Chartered Company since other Powers were plotting to seize the country.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople are discussing the question of ameliorating the lot of Mussalmans as well as Christians.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Lord George Hamilton, in a letter to Mr. Digby says that the Government of India is now engaged in formulating the basis of an appeal to the public.

The *Times* remarks that no serious harm is done by the delay of a week or two in appealing to the public, as the Indian famine cannot be dealt with by a spurt and is an affair of six to twelve months' continuous exertion.

RUSSIAN WHEAT FOR INDIA.

Large quantities of corn for India are arriving at Odessa.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Owing to the efforts of the authorities and the Foreign Consuls, the armed bands in the vicinity of Canea have been partially dispersed.

FRENCH AMBITION IN THE GULF OF ADEN.

PARIS, JAN. 7.

M. Deloncle, member of the Chamber of Deputies, advocates that France should re-occupy Sheiksaid, in the Gulf of Aden, and prevent Great Britain from occupying Mocha and Hodeida.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LORD SANDHURST AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JAN. 7.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Sholapur, at 9-20 a.m., this morning, and was received on the platform by Mr. Weir, the Collector, and other officers. The Commissioner of the Central Division accompanies Lord Sandhurst throughout the tour.

At noon, his Excellency visited the Gratuitous Relief-house, where rations are served out to seventy-five men, ninety-four women, and eighty children, who are unable to work, being lepers, cripples, widows, or orphans. The weaver famine relief-work was afterwards visited. There are fifty-five looms available, but only seventeen looms, employing ninety-five people, are used. It is presumed the weavers prefer the outdoor relief-works, as out of the 7,000 looms in the town, about 4,000 have stopped work.

At 3 p.m., his Excellency received addresses from the Municipality and from the People's Association; to which he replied, and afterwards drove out to the relief-works for the weavers at the Erukh Tank, where 700 persons, including about 530 women and children, are employed on earth-work. The people here generally appear well-nourished, as also do the cattle, the distress being confined chiefly to the weaver class, for whose labour the demand is small.

During the morning visit, the Governor visited the house of a weaver, and purchased a newly-made saree.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 7.

A meeting was held, this morning, in the compound of the Sassoon Hospital, at which Deputy Surgeon-General Churchill, Civil Surgeon Greany, Mr. Plunkett, and Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Puddumjee were present to consider if the present site of the plague sheds should be removed further on as they are very close to the population. They have decided to remove them to some other place. Up to mid-day no fresh cases were admitted. There were two deaths, however, early this morning. Several men and women came in bullock-carts from Bombay by the route owing to the plague.

The bullock cart-drivers of Poona have gone on a strike, to-day, owing to their inspection fees being raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6.

THE ADJUTANCY OF THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

Major Bellers, Adjutant, Poona Volunteers, whose time expires shortly, will probably be succeeded by Captain Booth, Adjutant, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

DEATH OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF JATH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, JAN. 7.

Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Rajaram Mule, Administrator of the Jath State, died of apoplexy, last evening, at Miraj. Great sympathy is felt for the bereived. The deceased was one of the most upright and straightforward officers in the Southern Maratha States.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7,

At the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, to-day, Sir John Woodburn made a statement regarding the Agricultural Prospects. When the statement of the 15th October last was made, the information before the Government of India was that there had been a very severe failure of harvest in a large area of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a considerable portion of the Punjab, and that severe scarcity was apprehended in considerable areas of the Central Provinces and two districts in Upper Burmah, whilst the Bombay Government were uneasy about the Deccan districts. The situation during the next month developed very rapidly and seriously owing to the continued absence of rain, for the October and November sowings and prospects became of the very gravest character. When rain was current in the end of November from south, it passed up to the west of India through Rajpootana into the North-West Provinces as far as Behar. The rain throughout this great area was general, though varying very much in amount. It revived the crops that had germinated, and it enabled a considerable additional area to be sown in the winter. The crops of these late sowings are for the most part entirely dependent on the winter rains. These winter rains have come last week again in general, but again in very varying amounts; they have, however, done great deal of good, particularly in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and in large tracts of the country have made practically secure the crop now in the ground. More precise intelligence will be received from the provinces within the next few days, and will be published, as all information at the disposal of the Government has been continuously published, for information of the public, and assistance of the mercantile community.

Sir John Woodburn then gave a brief summary of the present position of each province. In regard to Bombay, he said that the situation in the middle of November was in some respects more serious than it was in 1877, thirteen districts being affected instead of nine. The kharif failure, except in Sholapore and Bijapore, had not been so complete, but the prospects of the rabi sowings were as bad as they were in that year, and the prices at the commencemont of the season were very greatly higher; in other words, the sources of help from other parts of India were fewer. The rain of November, however irregular, as it was, enabled large parts of the drought-stricken area to be sown, except in Sholapore and Bijapre. About two-thirds of the winter area has been sown, and the rains last week, if again irregular, have done something to strengthen the standing crops. Although more urgently wanted relief-works have been opened in nine districts with a daily average attendance of 139,000 persons, in the remainder of the Presidency the agricultural prospects are favorable.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the timely rains of November and December have saved India from what threatened in the middle of November to be the greatest calamity of the present century, so widespread and severe was the drought with which the country was affected. From a calamity of that extent the country was preserved. Considerable areas were sown with assistance of the November rain, and the crops then sown have in a greater portion of the affected area been greatly benefited by the further rains of last week. A substantial addition to the food-stocks may now be confidently expected in April, and the worst of the possible contingencies has been avoided; but even with this saving help, the situation is very grave. Nearly three-quarters of a million of people are already in receipt of relief, and it is certain that the numbers must be very largely increased before any diminution whatever can take place. The task of providing relief to these enormous numbers is gigantic, and will demand the utmost energy and circumspection on the part of the local authorities to make it efficient. The Government of India have given, and will continue to give, the Local Governments unstinted help in money or men; they grudge no expenditure that is necessary to meet it. On local officers, however, will fall all the real stress and strain of the management of operations. They gave last year a gallant response to the call of this great duty, and the Government of India know that they can rely on their civil officers of all ranks throughout India to fulfil that duty to the very utmost limit of human endeavour.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of H. E. the Viceroy's speech:—His Excellency said: I desire to supplement the statement of the Hon'ble members on one point only. When I spoke on this subject in the Council in Simla, I ventured to say that private charity, for which the people in India have ever been distinguished, would no doubt be forthcoming to reach the distress which Government methods could not deal with so satisfactorily. My expectations have been fulfilled. I have heard of relief committees in all parts affected in the provinces, and I know that the Local Governments and their officials have readily co-operated and assisted them in their work. A good deal has been said recently of the organisation of private charity on a larger scale, and of appeals for assistance from a wider field. I do not know if the Hon'ble members are fully aware of the position of the Government in that matter. After the Madras famine of 1877, correspondence took place between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on this subject, and the Secretary of State (Lord Salisbury) gave his decision in May 1878 in the following words: "You are of opinion that in cases of future famine no appeal should be made by the Local Government to the charity of the English public save with the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council; and that the Governor-General-in-Council should in the first instance define the objects to which (as distinct from the obligation devolving on the Government) such charity will be devoted, and that to inspire confidence in the public as well as secure efficient administration of the funds, local committees should conduct their operations under the control of the Government, and with the co-operation of its officers. I entirely concur in the soundness of these principle." This declaration principles still stands, and so soon as my attention was directed to them, I put myself into communication with the heads of the Local Governments, and as I was on tour, I had the advantage of conferring personally with many of them. I was thus enabled to bring the matter before my colleagues immediately the Government reassembled in Calcutta, and at our first Council we, in obedience to orders of 1878, drew up the definition of the objects to which private charity might be usefully devoted. These papers accordingly are now in the hands of the Local Governments. They have also been forwarded to the Secretary of State. The Despatch will reach him on Monday, but with Lord G. Hamilton's permission, we shall publish it and its enclosures in the *Gazette* on Saturday. I venture to think that the Hon'ble members will agree that in these proceedings we have wasted no time, and that we may hope to have attained the object which no doubt underlies the orders, i.e., that as the consequence of what we have done, this movement can be prosecuted here, in England, or elsewhere, for the common purpose, which all can understand, and as the common cause in which all can co-operate. I have said enough, I think, to prove that the duty we have had to perform was one that called for care and caution and some knowledge of circumstances, and yet there has been some criticism of the advice which before Christmas we offered to the Secretary of State, viz., to abstain from any encouragement of subscriptions of that particular moment. I am not going to argue the point now for two reasons: (1) that members will, on Saturday, have before them the full statement and not merely a telegraphic summary of our case; and (2) that if I desire to add anything, I shall have another opportunity in the near future. But I will merely say that the event has justified our action. The statement which has just been made by the Hon'ble member is exactly that for which we were waiting. He has been able to make it somewhat earlier than we had expected, because rain has come earlier, but his statement enables us to give to our proposals the clearness and definition which we desire to give them. We know now that over a large part of the country where the rabi-crop is of primary importance, we can look forward with a fair amount of confidence; which means, as the Hon'ble member has said, that we have reason to believe that we have escaped what has been described as likely to be the greatest calamity of the century. But on the other hand, the statement of the Hon'ble member has also shown that there must be over wide districts in several provinces distress affecting thousands, perhaps millions, of persons for the period that must be measured by months, and a statement of that kind justified us in saying that private charity can usefully intervene in the manner and for the purposes which we have ourselves defined. I have accordingly to inform the Council that having received an invitation from the citizens of Calcutta, headed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to attend a public meeting on the question, I propose with the utmost readiness to do so. I have reason to believe that this meeting in India will be closely followed by a meeting in London and I can only say that as we have passed the way, so we shall do all in our power to make these meetings and movements they iniciate in every way a success. There is, however, one word of caution which I must not omit, I desire to say most emphatically, that as the Government, and for the purposes of Government, the Government of India, has had, and will have, nothing whatever to do with the appeal to private subscriptions, as the Government we have undertaken certain obligations. Those obligations we are perfectly able to perform; and we shall accept no help. There are objects to which money of the charitable may be devoted. We have endeavoured to set them forth, but in the words of Lord Salisbury, they must be distinct from any obligation devolving upon the Government. Our means are ample, our determination to use them is absolute. I speak in this matter for the whole of my colleagues, and for none of them more than for my Hon'ble friend in charge of the Finance Department. I can say from personal knowledge that the Local Governments gratefully recognise that in this connection they are being met with the utmost consideration and liberality. And I feel the most complete confidence, that whatever criticism of our action in this emergency may be, in one respect, at all events, we shall not fail to secure the verdict of the historian, i. e. in our making available for saving of life the full resources of the empire.

The remainder of the business before the Council was of a purely formal character.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, this morning.

PORTSAID, JAN. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here, this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Oceanien left Aden, for Bombay, on Wednesday, the 6th instant at 6 p.m., and she is expected here, on Monday, the 11th instant, at about 10 p.m.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

THE troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, to-morrow, are as under, and will be brought to Bombay and embarked under the following arrangements:—From Punjab Command—368 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 woman, and 3 children. From Bengal Command—2 officers, 488 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 woman, and 6 children. From Madras Command—1 officer, and 235 non-commissioned officers and men. From Bombay Command and various corps—30 officers, 13 ladies, 14 children, 105 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women, and 5 children.

The troops from Deolali with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in three troop extra trains. The first train with four officers and 250 men of the details (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, left, at 10 p.m., last night, and is timed to arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-5 a.m. this morning. The second and third trains conveying the remainder of the troops will leave Deolali, at 9 and 10 p.m., to-night, and arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 5-10 and 6-5 a.m., to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

FROM CHURCH GATE TO CHOWPATTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to notice the suggestion in your leading columns, to-day, that a roadway for carriages should be opened between Church Gate station and Chowpatty. It is a proof of the long-suffering nature of the Bombay people that for years, after all European burying-grounds have been closed within the limits of the city the Hindu burning-place should have been allowed to remain in close proximity to a leading thoroughfare like the Queen's Road. At the present time when the spirits of all are depressed by the sad visitation of the plague, with its gloomy incidents, the drive to Malabar Hill has become a positive ordeal, as the high wall intended to conceal the burning-place from sight, only serves to render more ghastly the scenes which are known to be in progress behind it. I trust, therefore, that Government will promptly fall in with your proposal to have a temporary road made along the Kennedy Sea Face, and that the Municipality, when its hands are freed from more urgent considerations, will take steps to make the improvement a permanent one.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE LONG-SUFFERING.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a memorandum of the profit of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year ended 31st December 1896. Total Profit Rs. 9,74,646-12-4 applied as follows:—

To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free, from Income Tax	Rs.	5,00,000
A Bonus of 1 per cent. for the half-year	,,	1,00,000
Reserved Fund	,,	2,00,000
Pension Fund	,,	25,000
Carried forward	,,	1,49,646 12 4
Total Rs.		9,74,646 12

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Messrs. Kilburn and Co., having retired from the Tramway negotiations, into which they seem to have been incoveniently thrust, have obtained the sanction of Government to introduce electricity into Calcutta, and the *Englishman* flaps its wings and observes "that this means, of course, that Messrs. Kilburn and Co. are now entitled to proceed with their scheme whether the Corporation agrees to it or not. From this point of view the earnestness with which the Commissioners seem to be still debating the question is infinitely amusing." Now the question which the Municipal Commissioners have been debating is not whether electricity shall be introduced into Calcutta or not because that is a matter which rests with the Legislature and not with them; but the proposal to introduce this electricity was coupled with two conditions—1. That the track rent, which had been reduced to the Tramway Company for a certain number of years, should be extended for a further term. 2. That in the event of the Municipality desiring to acquire the "rubbish," as Mr. Apear truly described the Tramway Company, they should not only pay 40 per cent. premium on the already swollen block of the Tramway Company, but should pay in addition all the expenses which Messrs. Kilburn and Co. would be put to in making the tramway decent, with a premium of 40 per cent. added. It may seem very amusing that the Commissioners having been so frightfully bitten by officials in whom they trusted, should now desire to act with common caution, and it may be somewhat at the present moment like "shutting the door after the steed has gone; but, after, all, "better late than never."

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., are as follows:—

Ward.	Cases.	Deaths.
A—Fort and Colaba	3	2
B—Mandvie	4	5
C—Bhuleshwar	12	12
D—Girgaum	11	8
E—Byculla	10	11
F—Parel	1	2
G—Mahim	3	4
Arthur Road Hospital	0	3
Parsee Hospital	0	2
Jain Hospital	0	0
St George's Hospital	0	0
Harbour	0	0
Total	44	49
Total to date	2,894	2,077

It will be seen there was a decrease in the number of deaths from the pestilence, and the same remark applies to the general cases. Admiuntion was also noticeable in the mortality in Kamatipoora.

On the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, that part of Calaba from Sassoon Dock to the Cotton Green (*i.e.*, between Colaba Road and the Harbour, and particularly Victoria Bunder, Thomas Street) Hamulwadi and the lanes leading off these Streets) is put out of bounds for British and Native Troops, owing this said area being affected by the bubonic fever.

Pandoo Rowji, aged fifty years, and one Nathoo, both lepers and mendicants, were found dead on Wednesday morning, in Pinjrapole cave. Both men had been suffering from bubonic fever for some days past. The Coroner was informed and ordered the bodies to be disposed of.

The Government having granted the sanction, a camp is now being erected on the maidan behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. It will provide accommodation for 110 men belonging to A Division, each man having a room ten feet square. Yesterday morning, Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner went about the city in a brake to find out plots of ground for the accommodation of the men belonging to other divisions.

The exodus continues unabated. It is stated that on Tuesday last no less than six thousand persons departed from the city by the sea only. This is the highest number ever recorded. On Wednesday the number of people who left by sea, was four thousand. Increased demands for tramsees continue from the private persons to watch their properties, during their absence from Bombay.

One more policeman died yesterday of the bubonic fever in the Arthur Road Hospital. This is the sixth fatal case from the disease in the Bombay Police Force.

Yesterday morning a man was found lying dead from the fever in front of the Municipal Offices. The Municipal Commissioner communicated with the Police Commissioner to have the body removed. The Coroner was at once informed, and at his order the body was removed for disposal.

THE EXODUS.

In reference to the statements made from time to time as to the alleged enormous exodus of people from Bombay by sea, we have been furnished with some particulars, which should go far to dissipate the exaggerated notions that have been rife on the subject. The following is a comparative statement of passengers that have arrived and left Bombay by the British India S. N. Co's and Shepherd and Co's boats during October, November, and December, 1895 and 1896, including ferry boats for local places, such as Uran Ulwar, Dharamtar, &c. :—

ARRIVALS 1895.			
October 48,223	November 52,923	December 58,471	Total 159,623
DEPARTURES, 1895.			
October 36,428	November 35,534	December 42,709	Total 114,771
Excess of Arrivals over Departures in 1895			44,852
ARRIVALS 1896.			
October 31,671	November 40,089	December 30,425	Total 102,185
DEPARTURES, 1896.			
October 46,336	November 32,785	December 59,072	Total 138,193
Excess of departures over Arrivals in 1896			35,998

No doubt many people were unguarded enough, when the figures of departures were given some days back, to conclude that they represented the whole truth in regard to the exodus by sea. But as will be seen above, it turns out that instead of the loss of population by sea emigration being a lakh and a-quarter, the balance against the city is 36,000.

THE MILLS AND THE PLAGUE.

It is regrettable that more of the mill-hands of Bombay are following the example of some of their co-labourers who have left Bombay from a dread of the plague. In spite of the difficulties inseparable from the prevailing scarcity, they rush thoughtlessly to their native homes in the country. The Manockjee Petit Mill was, on Tuesday last, worked only partially, on account of absentees, and on Wednesday the work was almost wholly stopped from the same cause. The Jacob Sassoon Mill, reputed to be the largest mill in India, has only had its carding department at work during the last two days. The work in the Alliance, the Presidency, the Khatao Makanjee, the Soonderdas Mooljee, the New Great Eastern, the Star of India, and one or two other mills was almost completely stopped. The agents of some of the mills intend to work them partially with a small number of hands. At the monthly meeting of the committee of the Mill owners' Association, held on Tuesday last, a suggestion was submitted from a well-known mill-agent to the effect that all the mill agents should unanimously agree to a total stoppage of work for a time. Other mill agents were strongly opposed to the proposal. There are employed in the mill industry in Bombay at least 70,000 hands; and if one wife and one child were calculated as the family of each hand, there would be a total of two lakhs of persons dependent upon the mill industry. If all the mills were completely stopped, it was argued that these two lakhs of persons would be deprived of the means of livelihood, and in the present time of scarcity, would suffer great privations. Government, moreover, refused to employ on the famine works those who had deserted service elsewhere, and therefore the condition of those two lakhs of persons would be pitiable in the extreme. It was, therefere agreed to by a majority of the members of the committee that they should continue working the mills with even a small number of hands as far as practicable; while in the case of mills, of which all the hands absented or deserted voluntarily, the work might be stopped. After some discussion, the committee adopted the circular published in these column yesterday.

THE BUBONIC FEVER AT BASSEIN.

A correspondent states that fugitives from Bombay have brought the plague into Bassein on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line; and 16 deaths had occurred up to Monday last, 4 in Bassein itself, 6 at Papdi, and 6 at Lansutarli. Among the deaths at Bassein was that of Mr. Harver, a well-known Parsee grocer and spice-merchant of Bombay.

BUSINESS IN THE HIGH COURT.

Yesterday, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji disposed of his list of nine cases before noon, and then sent to Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Strachey to transfer some of their cases to his court. The former sent three and the latter two cases. Mr. Justice Budrudin, addressing the Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Lang, who appeared in one of the transferred cases, remarked that he had sent for the additional cases, as the litigants in the cases on his board appeared to have all disappeared from Bombay.

THE MARWAREES AND THE POOR.

The Marwarees, large numbers of whom carried on a lucrative trade in Bombay in lending money to the poor at exorbitant rates of interest, but who were, in certain respects, a blessing to the poor, because they always lent them small sums of money whenever required, have left the city *en masse*. Not a single Marwaree shop is now found to be open, and the poor people are put to great inconvenience and difficulty. Owing to the high prices of grain, the difficulty is considerably enhanced.

PARSEE PRAYERS.

A requisition is to be forwarded to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Manockjee, and other dustoors, as well as priests and laymen, requesting them to arrange for united prayers to be offered by all Zoroastrians at the seashore for the disappearance of the plague from Bombay. The prayers will be offered at the seashore at Chowpatty at an early date. On Wednesday afternoon, at the recommendation of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and under arrangements made by Mr. Nanabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Banajee, the manager of the Banajee Limjee Fire-temple in the Fort, a grand *jusson* ceremony was performed, in the presence of an assembly of Parsees, by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Menocherjee and Dustoor Khurshedjee Bejonjee, for the disappearence of the plague from Bombay.

PARSEE "DEATH-CRIERS."

Announcements of deaths among the Parsees, according to immemorial custom, are made in Parsee streets by Parsee criers, who are specially engaged for the purpose, preference being given to those who have powerful lungs. The number of Parsee deaths being unusually large at present, and it being deemed unwise to make these frequent announcements, which might alarm the nervous, the practice has been discontinued for the present by order of the trustees of the Parsee Punch ayet Charitable Fund.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

It is said to be the intention of the authorities of St. Mary's College and School, situated in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, to remove some of the children to the irextensive premises at Khandalla. As they cannot all be accommodated at Khandalla, the boarders of the first and second classes will be taken to the hill, while the other orphans, for whom no fees are paid remain in Bombay.

THE ARTS COURSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is rather surprising to find that amidst the universal panic justly caused by the pestilence the Director of Public Instruction, in spite of the recommendations of the Principals of all the Arts Colleges in the town, should stubbornly refuse to accede to the proposal for closing the colleges for a month. Nor is it less surprising to find your contemporary calling that decision a "sound one," and saying further that "no reasons can be urged in favour of suspending the educational part of the work of the Government service that could not be urged with equal cogency in support of pleas for the closing of Government offices, &c." It thus recognizes no distinction between the independent office clerk and the dependent college student. Many of your readers are aware that the disease has unfortunately hitherto shown a peculiar liking for the young generation, upon which class our colleges chiefly draw. Many of these students, unlike the office clerks, have to tear themselves from their loving parents in the mofussil and stay in Bombay, unlike an English boy at Eton, Rugby or Cambridge, in a chawl or a hotel, alone unwatched, unguided, and unprotected. Only a few are fortunate enough to secure a small room in the "Residency Quarters" of a college, and benefit themselves by the strict discipline there. Under these circumstances, while the chawls and the proverbially dirty hotels continue to be what they are at present, each perhaps a reeking hot bed of the plague bacilli, to force parents in the mofussil to send their sons to Bombay at such a time to be lodged in such localities and fed by such hotels, is a step the cruel absurdity of which those alone can know who have gauged the depth of a loving Hindu parent's breast. Government office clerks, at least a large portion of them, unlike the college students, stay in Bombay with a portion of their family, and hence in cases of danger, or illness they are not thrown upon the tender mercies of a stranger in the adjoining room. Besides when the plague has already scared out almost all the grain-dealers in Bombay, so that even an old Bombayite finds it difficult to buy his monthly stores, and when many of the "Khanavals" (hotels) have been closed for want of custom and from dearness of food, to force the mofussil students to set up housekeeping on their own account would be simply absurd. Even in the case of Bombay students, the families of many having migrated to their native places, returning to the infected town for purposes of study, demands more of rashness than of reasonable courage. The Principals of the Arts Colleges, by their close contact with native students, were enabled to judge rightly the magnitude of the danger of keeping the colleges agoing; but, strange to say, higher authorities, living at a safe distance, have contrary to all expectations raised by their sympathetic attitude at other times, thought it right, like our Alma Mater some months ago, to maintain an attitude of a stubborn want of pliancy. The time lost by the closing of the colleges for a month can easily be made good by prolonging the second term and by curtailing the Summer vacation by a fortnight. Your contemporary makes an attempt to stigmatize all sympathetic agitation as "panic mongers," but surely it has not forgotten the scare caused by a sad case of cholera in the Government House. The danger involved in the present step is hundred times, nay a thousand times, more real. Surely the Government itself, contrary to the views attributed to it, have shown an admirable sympathy with the views of the so-called "panic mongers" by throwing open the Thana Lunatic Asylum to the clerks in the Secretariat, and has thereby done much to merit the stigma gratuitously invented by your contemporary. Now is not the time "when the strenuous efforts made to check the disintegrating influences" can stamp out the plague; rather the reverse of it, as the deserted Mandvie clearly demonstrates beyond dispute. Europeans, I mean, many of them, cannot have a clear idea of the wretched way in which many of the mofussil students have to drag on their college life in the dirty chawls and hotels, and only those who have made it their duty to visit them there can form an adequate idea of the cruelty of forcing them to stay there, away from their sweet homes, at such a direful time. I would therefore suggest that our sympathetic Director should pause a while before he takes an irrevocable step, or if he shows a tendency to stick to his decision guided by misrepresentation, I would in the interests of the poor students request the Syndicate, which I hear meets this week, to see if they can oblige the students by lessening the minimum number of days necessary to constitute a term.

The other demand, that the second and third year Law classes should be opened at Poona as well as in Bombay and some other centre, is not less just. Here the percentage of mofussil students is even greater than in the Arts College classes, and all of them being graduates nothing ties them to Bombay but the Law classes. If the proper authorities can see their way to open a class in the Dekhan College at Poona and some other centre in the North, e. g., at Ahmedabad, they will be conferring a great boon on many a family in the mofussil. I choose Poona because it stands within easy distance of Bombay, as well as many other intellectual centres in the Dekhan. I hope the responsible parties see clearly the cruelty of the step they are about to take. Rightly or wrongly, the students, or rather their parents, have as a matter of fact, contracted an irremovable dread of the plague, and keeping the colleges open, in spite of all protestations, at such a time, is not the best way of checking that dread, since it is the result of a deep-rooted national character (to which nature has added not a little) which can only be reformed by the gradual advance of ever acting education, and not by such cruel wrestlings. The step proposed to be taken will never bring about the desired effect, but only the poor students, rendered helpless between timid parents and an unbending Director, will have to lose one year of their precious college life.—Yours, &c.,

Lonauli, Jan. 6. M. A.

CORPORATORS AND CORPORATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a great deal of controversy now-a-days as to whether our corporators are doing their duty or not. I have no desire to take part in that controversy. I know that there are in the Corporation some very independent members who conscientiously perform their duty for their constituents. But I cannot shut my eyes to one very important circumstance, which is giving rise to much scandal. It is well known that some of our leading corporators, who belong to my own community, are under obligations to our Municipal executives, the latter having provided the sons and other near relations of the former with appointments in the Municipality, and it would not be unnatural if such members are biassed in favour of the executives. I think that our corporators should, like Cæsar's wife, be above suspicion, and see that their independence as corporators is not in any way marred. I know that the Municipal Act does not lay it down that near relationship to a Municipal employe should be a disqualification in a corporator, but apparently leaves the matter to the good sense of the corporators. If, however, they do not exercise their good sense, the rate-payers will have to petition Government to amend the law.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE RATE-PAYER.

Jan. 7.

THE Madras Railway authorities intend to establish double-wire telephonic communication between the Central Station and the stations of Veyasarpaudy and Washermanpet.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for the introduction of Winter's patent block apparatus on the section of South Indian Railway between Mayaveram and Tanjore.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. Therewere also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton, Darash Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Furdunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hasambhai Visram, Charleston Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vahdrawandas Bhaisett, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Jamsetji Kharsetji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nusserwanjee Bhadurjee, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanjee Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Land, Veterinary Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. B. Phillips, Rahimtulla Khairaz, G. W. Roughton, P. V. Savile, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. F. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Commander, G. Wilson, and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

At the commencement the President remarked that the first item on the agenda paper was the consideration of Budget estimates of Income and Expenditure for 1897-98. But there were notices of motion with regard to the plague on the agenda, and as that subject was of the utmost public importance, there was a general wish that that should be considered first. However, he was in the hands of the Corporation.

Mr. Roughton remarked that so far as he was concerned he did not wish to ask priority to his notice of motion.

Dr. Katrak asked priority to his notice of motion, which being granted,

The President observed that there were more than one notices on the same subject from different members, and therefore one might move his proposal as the original motion and the other might move his as an amendment.

Dr. Katrak was ready to withdraw his in favour of Mr. Roughton's motion, but the latter preferred Dr. Katrak's proposition to his own.

PROPOSED PLAGUE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

According to the notice of motion, Dr. Katrak the moved "That a committee, to be called the 'Plague Vigilance Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to keep themselves in communication with the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Executive Engineer on all matters connected with the prevailing epidemic, to meet at least once a week, or oftener if need be, to receive and consider the reports of the progress of the epidemic and the measures adopted by the Executive every week for the same; and to bring as urgent matter before the Corporation, either by calling special meetings or otherwise, proposals for any measures calculated in their opinion to stamp out the epidemic and to send to the Corporation from time to time such reports on the progress of the epidemic as they deem advisable. That the committee should consist of the President, Messrs. Hughes, Vincent, Phillips, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Surgeon-Major Millis, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismael Janmahomed, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Viegas, and the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi.' In moving the proposition, he remarked that he was not aware when he sent his notice of motion that Mr. Roughton had also sent in a notice for similiar motion. The object specified in both propositions was the same, but in his proposition there was one advantage, namely, that a free hand was allowed to the committee, it being at liberty to do whatever it thought was necessary under the circumstances. In all countries where an event of this kind happened such a course was invariably adopted. Such committees became very useful as an aid to the executives and were supposed to deal with exigencies in a satisfactory way. He would not take up the time of the Corporation by anymore remarks as to the necessity of such a committee was admitted by all, and the proposal was very clearly worded.

Mr. S. D. Kote seconded the proposition.

MR. ROUGHTON'S VIEWS.

Mr. Roughton supported the motion, remarking that there was no idea of hampering the work of the executive officers by the appointment of such a committee. He himself had given notice to move the appointment of such a committee, simply with a view to show that so far as possible the Corporation were anxious to relieve their officers of the enormous strain and burden they were at present placed under. The general idea prevalent among the public was that the Corporation were not doing their duty in a manner they ought to, and that idea would be removed if the Corporation appointed a committee of their own, on which would be nothing except an endeavour to assist the Commissioner in his present arduous duties cast upon him at the present time. Such an arduous task was too much to bear the burden of by one single man, and if the committee was appointed the public would see that the Corporation was alive to its sense of responsibility. He would tell the Corporation why he supported Dr. Katrak's motion and would not move his own. The principal reason was that Dr. Katrak's motion was more clearly worded and expressed the feelings of the Corporation better than his own. All members of the Corporation knew that they were purely an administrative body that knew and the majority of the public columns of letters from correspondents of various classes were published every morning in the daily newspapers suggesting that the Corporation were doing nothing, and therefore the Local Government should remove them and take the civic administration in their charge. (Laughter.) If the prevailing idea was that the Corporation were shirking their responsibility, it could be removed by the appointment of such a committee; which would show that even though the Corporation had the administrative power, yet they were prepared as far as possible to come forward and give assistance to the Commissioner. It would be an useful thing if the committee was appointed because it would share the responsibility and the burden with the Commissioner. They ought to come forward to share the responsibility. Readers of the newspapers must be aware that the executive officers and their subordinates were doing their best

that it would restore public confidence and would place some responsibility upon the Corporation. He (Mr. Mehta) confessed he was of that view once. But looking to the present situation of the city he changed the view. He was glad to hear from Mr. Roughton that the Municipal executive were doing their best for the health of the city. He was very glad that Mr. Roughton put it in the forefront of his remarks. He was sure these would not be one single voice against Mr. Roughton's remark. He did not look upon the proposition from the point that Mr. Roughton did. The Corporation must take an action which would make the executive work with more vigour and energy. If the executives were doing their work readily and most satisfactorily, he would grievously depricate any step which in the slightest degree discouraged these officers. Mr. Roughton might ask why would it discourage? But there was the answer: because they were doing their work most vigorously with the best light, and most zealously, and why should they unnecessarily interfere? Mr Roughton had all along assamed that 'two heads were better than one." It was perfectly true in some cases, but in certain cases where the two heads did not agree, then it was worse than anything. If the two heads worked harmoniously nothing could be better. But it would be the worst thing if there was a discord. And about the Committee his greatest fear was this. It was already known that an enormous number of suggestions from a very large number of persons had been put forward, and equally large number of counter-suggestions were also brought against them. Supposing in the same way the committee thought that a certain thing should be done and the Commissioner thought that it should not be done. Mr. Roughton said, and he admitted it was not iwrong, that the Corporation should not shirk responsibility, but under the circumstances pointed out by him it would be equivalent to taking no responsibility at all. Divided responsibility was no responsibility. The Commissioner would say "You advise one thing, but I must do anothew." Such would be the probable outcome if a committee were appointed. "Consultation" did not mean harmony; it might mean warfare and entire discord. He liked to have some notion about the positive idea as to the work to be done. suggested. There was one idea he knew every one viz., "clean, clean and clean your city," but that, as they all noticed, had been most vigorously done. If Mr. Roughton or Dr. Katrak had any particular suggestions to make, let they be pointed out to the Municipal Executives, and they would directly pay attention to it. If they knew of any definite scheme or action it was incumbent upon Mr. Roughton for Dr. Katrak to point it out. They asked for a Vigilant Committee. Where was the necessity of it? This was the month of January, and for the consideration of the Budget estimates they would meet twice a week. If any important suggestion was to be made it would be easily done. If a special resolution was needed it could be passed, and if the exigency was so great as required a special meeting a certain number of members could ask the president to convene a special meeting for the purpose. So far as the statistics were concerned they were given, if more were required they could be demanded at the meeting of the Corporation.

Dr. Ismail: But we can't get them.

Mr. Mehta: If you can't get it now you can't get it when the committee is appointed. If they are to be had, they can be furnished even now.

Continuing, the Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that by demanding further details and figures they were laying an extra burden upon the Commissioner and other Executive officers, and that work was not to be done at the present juncture. Was it possible to suggest anything new that members wished should be done. If there were any such measures he did not think Dr. Katrak should have kept quiet until then or should have even waited for the meeting. The vagueness of the words often carried away persons at such times as the present. He himself was somewhat tempted, and it was human probability to be tempted at such times by the vagueness of the words. They looked very nice on paper, but when carefully looked into it would be found out at once that the proposal was of no practical value. If the Committee were to find out some proposal to stamp out the plague, then the only question that followed was one of providing money. This proposal should be at once made known to the Commissioner and he possessed the authority to spend money in the direction of stamping out the sickness. The committee would not be able to do the work for which it was proposed to be appointed. Because sitting and thinking until the end of time would bring forth no practical results. Coming to the argument of restoring confidence among the people Mr. Mehta said that he had full sympathy with the feelings of the public. But supposing, he asked, those who were for the committee, that the committee sat for a week or two weeks and unfortunately the situation did not improve, where will be the confidence? In spite of the best efforts of the authorities they had lost the confidence, and with best efforts in the same direction the committee would also lose the confidence. If the Commissioner was left all alone, then the case would have been a different one. But the Commissioner had the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, the Drain age Engineer, and other Executive officers who were all working hard with energy and vigour. Mr. Mehta well understand the necessity of rendering every assistance to the Commissioner if he required any. He would be most willing to sanction the appointment of an Executive department or individual Executive officers who could really assist him and whose assistance he really thought he needs. It was with this idea that he had given notice to move that the Commissioner might be authorized to apply to the Government for loan of Dr. K rtikar's serviced whenever he thought he needed such services. Why he had selected Dr. Kirtikar for the purpose, he would tell them when he would move the proposition. What he wished to point out was that the committee would not be a body who could pronounce sure judgment upon the subject for which it was appointed. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, the wisest course for Dr. Katrak to follow was to ask the Government to appoint such a committee because it was the surest step to cause discord and difference of opinion. It for these reasons that he found himself unable to support the motion.

Professor Muller endorsed every word was that fell from Mr. Mehta, adding that looking back to ancient history and even in modern history they would find that crisis was brought on wherever the responsibility was divided. He then remarked that it was argued in support of the motion that to suppress the outcry of correspondents in the nowspapers the committee ought to be appointed. Such a cry was raised it was done by people out of ignorance, who knew nothing about the constitution and powers of the Corporation. It was no use hampering the work of the Executives by counsel which would do no good.

Dr. Bahadurji was of opinion that the health of the city should be left in the hands of those who by their high culture, experience, and scientific traning were competent to deal with the subject. If the Corporation believed that their Executive officers had lost their confidence they should be at once dismissed; if not, then their work should not be hampered by the intrusion of people, who might succeed in collecting information but were unable to shift the material so collected or properly utilise the same.

Mr. Bomanji Master gladly bore testimony that the people who once so much blamed the Health Officer had now come round to acknowledge the good work that officer had been doing. Mr. Bomanji believed that if the night-soil and kutchra were taken ten miles away from the city and immersed in the sea the plague would also be drowned in the sea of oblivion. The drains would do an amount of good if they were only properly conducted.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed remarked that in the beginning of the outbreak the Health Department was too slow, and people were insulted in blaming the Health Officer. He confessed that at present the Municipal authorities were doing their best, and better actions could not be expected. He believed, however that much good would ensue if the committee was appointed.

Mr. Hamilton remarked that he had gone through the infected parts of the town, and had made one practical suggestion which was carried out by the Municipal Executive. It was on his suggestion that water-pipes from certain houses were cut off. If other members took the trouble likes him and made any practical suggestion which might tend to improve the present situation there would be no necessity for any special committe to sit and talk. Besides there was a commitsee to advise the Commissioner. It was the Standing Committee which was paid for the work.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Rougton's speech seemed to him to be a sort of an apology on behalf of the Corporation. As the Chief Executive Officer of the Municipality he might say that both the Standing Committee and the Corporation had given him every possible support and assistance in dealing with the plague. They had placed funds unreservedly at his disposal and at a time like the present he had to sanction things rapidly, and without a moment's hesitation, which at any other time he would not have done without entering into details connected with them. If there was any notion abroad in the city that the Corporation had not done its duty to such idea could only be the result of entire ignorance and he could testify that both the Standing Committee and the Corporation had done every thing in their power to strengthen his hands in dealing with the matter Sitting at hi, stable he plenty of advice, and sometimes more than he required (Laughter.) He had the advice of the Health Office, could certainly speak from experience, and the Assistant Health Officer and Mr. Hankin, who was now working daily in the Municipal Laboratory. He had again a long conversation the day before with Professor Haffkine, who expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the measures adopted by the executive officers, and said that everything that could reasonably be done with the view to stop the progress of the plague was bean carried out. If any member of the Corporation was desirous of bringing to his notice any matter which was considered important in connection with the plague, he (the Commissioner) would give his most careful attention, and no advice of any kind which would lead to any practical result would be disregarded. If members of the Corporation would indicate to the executive that a particular course should be pursued they would be too happy to consider the same and act up to their suggestions when found practicable. Several communications appeared in the newspapers, some of the correspondents appearing to possess an intimate knowledge of everything connected with the plague, which even the highest medical authorities acknowledged they did not possess. (Laughter and hear, hear.) The origin of diseases like the anthrax and diphtheria was absolutely unknown up to the present day, and even the origin of cholera was problematical, which was said to arise from water which theory was again not proved to demonstration. The only way of connecting these diseases was said to be the use of prophylactics, in regard to which Professor Haffkine had been working. If the Corporation chose to appoint the committee as asked for by Dr. Katrak, the result would be that the several officers, whose presence was urgently required elsewhere, would have to devote two or three hours with the committee, and the Commissioner with all due deference to any Committee appointed by the Corporation would not consider himself justified in withdrawing them from duties tending to save many valuable lives for such a purpose. As such a juncture he did not think a committee of that kind would lead to any practical result; it would, on the contrary, lessen and interfere with the effects of the executive in their present extended operations. If members of the Corporation willing to assist would gain entrance into houses and approach persons in accessible to the Executive without exerting force they would be conferring a real and substantial benefit.

Dr. Katrak having replied; the proposition was put to the vote and rejected nine members voting for and twenty-seven against it.

FURTHER ASSISTANCE TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta altered the wording of his motion by the permission of the Corporation and moved that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to apply to the Government whenever he might consider desirable for the loan of the services of Dr. Kirtikar to act in conjunction with Dr. Weir as temporary Health Officer. Mr. Mehta remarked that Dr. Kirtikar had acted on three previous occasions during the absence of Dr. Weir and was conversant with the Health Department and also with the city, and during the present time when there was such great strain brought upon Dr. Weir, he would be a good acquisition. The Act authorized them to have one Executive Health Officer only, accordingly Dr. Weir would be the responsible officer, but just as they had a Special Drainage Engineer in addition to the Executive Engineer, they could appoint Dr. Kirtikar on certain special duty.

Dr. Bhaichandra seconded the motion, remarking that Dr. Kirtikar had given complete satisfaction during the time that he acted as their Health Officer.

Mr. Dhanji Kashinath supported the motion.

Dr. Viegas and Dr. Bahadhurji were opposed to the proposition, the former because he did not know what special qualifications, entitled Dr. Kirtikar to be selected, and the latter, because the appointment was a superfluous one.

On the suggestion of Mr. Roughton the following words were added at the end of the proposition:—"Under the direction of the Commissioner."

Messrs. Cotton, Hamilton, and Shroff having expressed their views in favour of the motion, Mr. Hasambhai Visram opposed it.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Mehta's proposal as it was amended was harmless and it might be allowed to pass. He could not say what might happen hereafter, but looking to the returns of the last three days, there appeared to be indications of a falling off in the mortality—(hear, hear)—which, he hoped, would continue. If the results in the future were of a favourable character, he would not propose to obtain the services of Dr. Kirtikar, who was a most capable man and thoroughly conversant with the city. Supposing it was deemed necessary to engage the services of a special officer, he did not think it would be possible to find a more suitable officer than Dr. Kirtikar, but for the present Government had kindly placed Dr. Jenning's services at their disposal and considerable relief would thus be obtained by the Health Department in their too arduous duties. (Applause.)

On being put to vote the motion was carried by a very large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the agents of the Pasteur Chamberland Filter claim the right to associate the name of Pasteur to the filter which they are advertising in India, and so much has this impression gained ground, that we have come across instances where the Mallie Filter (Pasteur's Theories), composed of Amianthus Porcelain, has even by medical men been classed as an imitation of the Pasteur Chamberland. This is absolutely not the case. The Mallie Filter has as much right to associate the name of Pasteur to it as the Pasteur Chamberland. This right was formally acknowledged by a letter from Mm. Chamberland to Maison Mallie, and it has been used in France since 1884, and always associated with the name of "Pasteur's Theories." The two filters in material, however, are entirely distinct. Whereas the Pasteur Chamberland is ordinary porcelain, the Mallie Filter is composed of Amianthus porcelain, and is a distinct advance on the Pasteur Chamberland. In support of this, we beg to inform you that the academy of Science, "who do not give their awards lightly," gave the Mallie Filter the Prix Montyon in 1893, whereas the Prix Montyon given to the Pasteur Chamberland was in 1885. The medical and scientific opinion of France is strongly in favour of the Mallie Filter. We trust you will excuse our bringing the matter before your notice, as we feel it necessary to lay the correct facts regarding this misrepresentation before you.—Yours, &c.,

BERTIE-SMITH.

A RAILWAY PASSENGER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities should not keep us in such horrible state when travelling by the train, which we are subjected to in the fast train that starts from Bandora at 9-57 (Railway time). This train starts from Virar, and large numbers of passengers, never seen before, are coming from the stations between Virar and Bandora. As a rule, I always notice in each third-class compartment between twelve to eighteen passengers. This morning there was a fight between Parsees and a Hindu in the last compartment of one of the third-class carriages. It is a sort of risk to the peaceful passengers. I have no intention that any distant passengers should be deprived the indulgence in these merciful days to come down from any distant station, but suggest the authorities should attach about half-a-dozen carriages at Bandora to this fast train; in case the small engine will not be able to carry all of them, the big new engine should be attached at Bandora. The big engine should bring the train which arrives at Bandora at 9-47 a.m. (from Colaba) i.e., No. 9 train, and exchange its engine at Bandora, which I hope will give better trial, unless the authorities chose to add some more trains. Sometimes I have suffered at the hands of the passengers, who sit at the entrance of the compartment, preventing me from getting into the compartment. I leave to the authorities the best course they may deem fit. In concluding, I hope the authorities will not keep the 9-28 down (fast) train passengers in the dark. This train only has no gaslight.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Jan. 7. AN OLD PASSENGER.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Akins	Hogg, Hubert	Ryder, H
Adams, Vety Lieut Col, A V D	Job, Ahmed	Roberts, Frank
Abel, H F	Limbjibhoy Rustomji Billimoria	Slowcock, F
Burn, Mrs	Lawrence, G	Sullivan, Arthur
Blewett, C T, Major, R A	Lawson, H	Shilhorn, J W
Bloomfield, J G	McArthur Donald	Trent, J H
Bullen, Henry, Mrs	Mysterious, Michel	Tancock, O K, Capt R A
Cocks, G A	Mortimer, E, Rev	Virji, Narayenji
Durvie, Henry	Nawab Mohoeud Mul Mohimudavia	Varley, Cicelia, Miss
Dimell, C	Narayan Singh Hawaldar	Walker, G Stanley Mrs
David, Lieut (Staff Regt)	Nivon, Sarah, Miss	Weeks, Mrs
Edulji Jamsetji	Oberkampf, Paul	Wallace, C A
Evan, H C	Pillay, Sam	Warbrick, R A
Gopal Baboo	Peary, Andrew	Whitby, W
Hoeter, Paul, Dr	Rogers, Col, R E	White, J Martin
Gordon, J V	Regnsbourg, Roser	Waters, F A, Mrs
Hall, E, Mrs		Wilkins, R E

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"The G. I. P. Railway management seem to be as incompetent in their way of dealing with a strike as they have shown themselves on occasion in other matters. Although it was only the guards who struck, forty-eight hours of conflict was enough for the company, and on the evening of the 3rd, the management which had declared that it would never relent, repented. The employes are to be congratulated on having asserted their rights so successfully: they are safe from further retrenchments at their expense, we should imagine, for some time to come. As for the company, it seems to have provoked this crisis merely for the sake of showing that it has all the desire to oppress its subordinates, without the power or resolution to do so effectually."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A GARDEN party was given at Belvedere, Calcutta on Monday, by Lady Mackenzie. The Viceroy and party from Government House were present.

THE first through train from Karimganj in Sylhet to Chittagong was run on Saturday. The main line of the Assam-Bengal Railway is thus open for 240 miles.

THE Sappers and the 28th Punjab Infantry detachment are busily engaged in building a bridge across the Chitral river at Gairat.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council Mr. Cadell presented the Report on the Bill amending the Criminal Tribes Act, and Mr. Chalmers that on the Bill concerning inquiries into the behaviour of public servants. The Bill amending the law relating to Government and other provident funds was referred to a Select Committee.

AT the inquest on the body of Edward Hoffland on Monday the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had died from wounds inflicted by Harman. The evidence showed that Harman fired three shots from a revolver at Hoffland while they were engaged in a scuffle.

MR. UDNY, on return from leave, will be placed on special duty, pending the assembly of the Indo-Afghan Commission for the demarcation of the Mohmand border. The latest news from that part of the frontier shows that matters are quieter again. The late disturbance arose, it appears, from quarrels between the people of Nawagai and Pashat, both places within the British sphere of influence.

A TELEGRAM dated Drosh, 2nd January, says:—One of the wire ropes across the Chitral river by the new bridge broke to-day while a Chitrali was crossing over in the carrier. The Chitralis did nothing to help their comrade, but looked on helplessly. Luckily the Gurkhas were playing football close by, and leaving their game went to the man's assistance who, being unable to free himself from the carrier, was held under water by the pressure of the current. Lieutenants Thompson and Warburton pulled the man to the shore by means of the low rope attached to the carrier, and set to work to restore circulation which they succeeded in doing after five minutes' hard work. Had it not been for the presence of the two British officers the man would have undoubtedly been drowned.

HIS many friends in the Punjab, writes the local paper, will regret to hear of the death, on the 30th December, at Clifton, of Colonel C. H. Ewart, Indian Staff Corps, late Inspector-General of Police, Punjab. When Colonel Ewart went home in October 1893, he improved in health, but for some months past he had not been well, though nothing serious was apprehended. The end must have been sudden. Almost the whole of the deceased officer's service was spent in the Punjab, and he belonged to a family which has been connected with this country for four generations, his grandfather having come out as a civilian, and his father having served in the Indian Army for nearly forty years, when he retired with a long record of war services ending with the Mutiny. Colonel Ewart himself joined the army in 1857, and served through the Mutiny, being present at the siege and capture of Delhi. He leaves a widow and eight children.

THE returns of the seaborne trade for November show the effect of the famine very plainly. The export of wheat has practically ceased, only 117 tons having been shipped during the month. Karachi exported 30 cwts. as compared with 165,000 tons in November 1895. It seems likely that Karachi may be actually inporting wheat a few months hence. There had been no increase in the importation of food-grains into India up to the end of November, as the Californian wheat did not begin to arrive until the following month. The exports of rice declined but not to the same extent as those of wheat. They were only 3,000 tons less than in November 1895, but for the first eight months of the current official year they were over 200,000 tons less. The aggregate of foreign trade in November reveals the direct effect of the famine. Imports declined heavily all round except in the case of petroleum and carriages. The growing demand for bicycles accounts for the expansion of trade under the latter heading. The general export trade also fell off by 8½ per cent. or 4 per cent. less than the decrease in imports. The decrease in exports during the eight months is Rx. 3,000,830, or actually less than the loss in the value of trade in wheat and rice, which exceeds Rx. 4,118,000. The difference is due to the great increase in the export of cotton yarn and to smaller increases in cotton, jute and tea.

IT is reported here that the new Burma Courts Act has been drafted and that the Bar and Press have been refused copies by the Local Government on the ground that the draft is confidential. It is rumoured that the principal changes proposed are the abolition of the Special Court in Lower Burma and the formation of a new Court with three Judges, the Appellate Court consisting of two of these who will hear appeals from the decision of the third. It is proposed to abolish appeals to the Calcutta High Court, appeal being given to the Privy Council in all cases where the suit is for over ten thousand rupees, and appeals will be allowed in all actions for over Rs. 500 from the Small Cause Court to the Recorder. If this rumour is correct the Government may expect strenuous opposition from the Bar and the mercantile community.

THE scheme for the future judicial constitution of Burma has been drafted into the shape of a Bill. Its provisions are still confidential, but rumour anticipates them by saying that the arrangement for the future is to be a Chief Court for both Provinces consisting at first of three Judges. The decisions of this Court would of course be subject to no revision except by the Privy Council, and the connection with the Calcutta High Court would cease.

THE first through train from Karimganj to Chittagong on the Assam-Bengal Railway reached that seaport on Saturday morning. The distance is 240 miles, and the run at present occupies 25½ hours. Doubtless, when the line is ballasted throughout, this very moderate rate of speed will be accelerated, and Sylhet will be within 12 hours of a rising seaport.

ALTHOUGH it is certain that the budget in March will disclose a considerable falling off in land revenue and in railway receipts for the past year, a satisfactory increase may be looked for in the revenue derived from irrigation as the demand both in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab has been very heavy owing to the prevailing scarcity of water. The returns from customs revenue are also believed to be likely to show an increase.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* (Dec. 16) under date Aden, Nov. 20:—News has been received here that the Russian cruiser Ziporozhetz, that touched at Perim for coals, &c., on 15th inst., had previously been to Rehita to ask for the Sultan of the place, and as that worthy was away inland they cut down the territorial posts and signs of the Italian Protectorate, marked out quite a square mile of land facing the sea, cutting down date palms and everything that came in their way of delineation. The Russian flag was then hoisted and kept flying under a guard of forty men until they left for Perim. The Russians also laid down buoys and made themselves generally at home. They impressed on the Dankali natives of the place that they were only going to Perim for three or four days and on their return the flag would again be hoisted. It is said that the President of Assab went to Rehita "hot foot" to ask explanations.

IRELAND has long ago lost the reputation of being the only place where "bulls" are made. Gallant Little Wales has now some excellent specimens to show. According to the *Cardiff Times*, at the last meeting of the Ruthin Guardians, one of the medical officers in his reports had the following extraordinary entries: "Daniel and Ann Williams, extra nourishments required for her and her husband. The husband is dead." The Guardians were speechless with surprise, but when the clerk read the next entry: "Owen Williams, dead; requires constant nursing," their astonishment gave way to a loud burst of merriment.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

SILVER to the value of nearly 20 lakhs of rupees is held in the Mint on account of Government, in addition to 13½ lakhs awaiting assaye. It is mainly intended for the coining of small coins pieces for famine relief purposes. During the week ending January 6, small coins to the value of one lakh of rupees were paid into the Reserve Treasury.

Under Sections 48 and 173 of the Famine Relief Code the Governor in Council has appointed Surgeon-Captain S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., to be District Medical Officer, Sholapur, and Surgeon-Captain J. Lloyd T. Jones, M.B., to be District Medical Officer, Ahmednagar. The following native officials have been appointed extra fourth grade Mamlatdars for purposes of Famine Relief in the Ahmednagar District, Messrs. Keshav Babaji Shetphalkar, Lakshman Narayan Joglekar, Mahadeo Chintaman Kelkar, B.A., Vishnu Keshav Deshmukh, Krishnaji Vishnu Joshi, L.C.E., Ganesh Bhaskar Naralikar, L.C.E., Sakharam Amrit Palshikar, Kashinath Govind Deshmukh, Vishwanath Ganesh Kardile, and Vishwanath Janardan Karanlikar.

The Chamber of Commerce return of average wholesale prices ruling in Bombay during the month ending December 20 last gives the following result:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Pessy, 91 per cent.	per cwt.	7	5	1
Do. Flour	do.	8	0	0
Linseed (Bold)	do.	6	10	5
Rapeseed (Gujarat, Yellow)	do.	8	2	9
Gingelly Seed (White)	do.	8	15	10
Poppy Seed	do.	7	11	6

The retail prices of food-stuffs per Indian maund were as under:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Jowari		4	14	2
Bajri		4	10	4
Wheat		5	9	6
Wheat flour	1st sort	4	1	8
	2nd sort	3	6	8
Rice in husk		3	0	2
Clean rice	1st sort	6	7	0
	2nd sort	4	15	8
Nachni		3	2	7
Barley				
Gram		5	0	5
Kulthi				
Tur dal	1st sort	6	13	5
	2nd sort	5	1	2

A RECENT RELIEF MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you kindly oblige me by inserting the following lines in your to-morrow's issue. It is well known that since the terrors of dearth began to appear indistinctly, the public spirited citizens all over the distressed districts have been organizing committees to collect funds for relief of the distressed in one way or another. Committees have thus been formed in Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasick, and many other places. The leading members of the Bal Vidwajana-Sabha held a public meeting on the 15th of October, and it was presided over by Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale. Amongst those present were: Pro. D. G. Padhya, Principal, G. T. High School, Mr. B. B. Nagarkar, Mr. S. Y. Dalvi, vakil, High Court, Messrs. N. S. Kale, A. M. Joshi, H. B. Powdwal, M. L. Modak, Karve, Page, and others. Mr. Joshi made a sympathetic speech, and appealed to the well-to-do gentlemen to afford relief and shelter to the children of such persons as would become really needy and resourceless. A sum of Rs. 25 had been subscribed on the spot. The whole affair was a magnificent success and worthy of the occasion; but nothing has been heard since then. Why it was so? Will the Committee or Mr. G. N. Vadivkar, the honorary secretary of the Sabe ha, enlighten us with information as to how far the work, the meeting has undertaken, in respect of a famine, is progressing.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 7. K.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 5th January were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th, 4 feet 7 inches against 5 feet 9 inches same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing, but slightly damaged by locusts in Sakro Taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Rabi cultivation flourishing. Price of food-grain 13 seers per rupee. Prices steady. Cattle healthy except in three talukas. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Battal in progress. Rabi in good condition. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Fodder sufficient. Average selling price wheat 8, jowar 13, bajri 12 seers per rupee in the district against 8, 12 and 12 seers respectively during last week.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif threshing and rabi sowing continue. Unhar and Sukkur canals flowing. Fodder sufficient. Prices of food-grains fallen.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi flourishing. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Average selling price of food-grains unchanged, wheat being 8 and bajri 12 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad.—For week ending 2nd January 1897.—Reaping of oil-seeds, jowari, bajiri, and pulse of sorts and picking of cotton in progress. Wheat, gram and cotton in a flourishing state. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices steady, jowari being 10 seers, bajri 10 seers, wheat 7 1-2 seers and rice 3 1-2 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week varying from 6 cents in Halol to 50 cents in Jhalod. Prices of food-grains mostly stalonary, maze being 1 seer cheaper in Jhalod and 1-2 seer dearer in Kalol talukas. Standing crops thriving. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient. Labour supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 2nd January 1897.)—Rain during week maximum 3 cents at Thasra, minimum 2 cents at Nadiad. Average for the district 5-8 cents. Total fall during season maximum 52 inches 35 cents at Nadiad, minimum 33 inches 64 cents at Mehmadabad, average for the district 43 inches 28 cents. The rabi crops are in fairly good condition. The shower of rain caused no appreciable damage. People are engaged in irrigating the rabi crops. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of foodgrans bajri 9, rice 8, wheat 7 seers per rupee. Prices continue normal. Cattle healthy except in the Matar Taluka.

Broach.—Planting of early cotton in progress in Jambusar and Vagra talukas. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Fall in the price of food grains this week from 1lb. to 1lb. in Broach, Jambusar and Ankleswar talukas. Prices stationary in Amod and Vagra talukas and petha mahal Hannsot.

Surat.—(For week ending 2nd January 1897.)—Reaping of jowar and tur is in progress. In some places cotton picking commenced. Outturn of jowar is expected from 10 to 12 annas and that of rabi from 8 to 12. Condition of agriculture stock good. Prices of jowar stationary at Olpad, Bardoli, Jhalpor, Bulsar and Mandvi talukas; it has risen at Pardi by 4 annas per Bangal maund and fallen at Chorasi and Chikhli by 2 annas per Bangal maund.

Khandesh.—Rain during week at Dhulia 5 cents. Average fall in the district 35 cents. Rain throughout district, maximum being 69 cents in Pachora and minimum 5 cents in Dhulia. Total rainfall during season at Dhulia 26 inches 83 cents. Average fall in the district 24 inches 93 cents. Cotton picking almost completed. Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in parts. Standing crops in fair condition. Last rain will be beneficial to crops and further sowing Grass scanty in parts. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition except in one taluka. Prices of food-grain per rupee, wheat 7 seers 8 chhataks, bajri 7 seers 15 chhataks, jowari 9 seers 8 chhataks, rice 6 seers, against 7 seers 5 chhataks, 7 seers 14 chhatak, 9 seers 1 chhatak and 5 seers 15 chhataks respectively last week. Number of relief works in progress 8. Number of persons on works 4,873. Number on gratuitous relief 1,929. Besides the above there are 7 Local Fund and other road works in progress, and number of man working 2,594.

Nasik.—(For week ending 4th January 1897.—Total rainfall during season 36 inches 34 cents. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi complete in bagayat lands, but stopped in jirayat lands for want of rain. Season for sowing almost over. Fodder scarce in most talukas. Prices of food-grains fairly stationary, bajri being 8 seers 30 tolas, jowari 9 seers 61 tolas, nagli 11 seers 15 tolas. Cattle healthy except in parts of Dindori. Number of people under the Public Works Department Relief Works 13,341. Gratuitous relief is given to two persons in the Igatpuri Taluka.

Colaba (Bombay)—Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 30th and 31st, 1° cool on 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 3° warm on 4th, and 4° warm on 5th. Vapour in air defective on 30th and 31st, normal on 1st and 2nd, and excessive on 3rd, 4th and 5th. Abnormal wind northerly on 30th. Wind normal from 31st to 5th.

Thana.—Threshing of kharif and wartkai crops almost finished State of rabi crops good in four talukas, not very satisfactory in the rest. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 3 cents at Pen, 4 cents at Karjat, and none elsewhere. Rabi crops doing well. Threshing completed in places. Collection of rab in progress. Prices of food-grains at Alibag 9 seers per rupee. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Sowing of summer crops almost completed. Slight rise of prices in Deogad and Khed talukas and fall in Malvan Taluka. Fodder supply scanty. Cattle healthy except in Deogad, Rajapur and Sangameshvar talukas.

Poona.—No rain during week. Total fall during season at district head-quarter station 43 inches 41 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Standing rabi crops lately sown in some places are withering for want of rain. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight fall in the prices of food-grains in the Indapur, Bhimthadi, Purandhar, Haveli and Khed talukas. Prices stationary in the remaining three talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain during week in seven talukas, maximum being 45 cents at Nevasa and minimum 4 cents at Nagar. Sowing of rabi crops completed. This week's rain useful to standing crops. Crops in fair condition in parts. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of cattle fair in some places and in others unsatisfactory. District average price of jowari 10 seers 4 tolas. Numbers on relief works 40,597, including non-working children. Number on gratuitous relief 4.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 2nd January 1897.)—Rain during week at Karmala 27 cents, at Sangola 2 cents, at Maisiras 18 cents. Total rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 87 cents, at Barsi 16 inches 12 cents, at Madha 8 inches 68 cents, at Karmala 10 inches 55 cents, at Pandharpur 10 inches 90 cents, at Sangola 8 inches 11 cents, at Maisiras 8 inches 52 cents. Rain wanted throughout the district. Rabi crops already sown and standing in some fields are in good condition, but the crops lately sown are withering for want of rain. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight fall in price of jowari in Sholapur, Barsi, Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 12 seers 1 chhatak. Number on relief works 40,257.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 21 cents at Gokak, 4 cents at Parasgad, none elsewhere. Prices of staple food-grains at Belgaum slightly lower, jowari being 13-2, bajri 12, rice 6 seers. Condition of agriculture and stock fair. Number of labourers on test works 12,002. Non-working children 4,081. Recipients of gratuitous dole 721. Fodder supply scarce and very dear. Owners getting rid of cattle by sale.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Standing rabi crops withering. Fodder scanty and dear. State of agricultural stock deplorable. Water-supply falling in Indi and Hungund talukas. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Badami Taluka; prices stationary in all other talukas. Numbers on relief works 44,543. Non-working children 14,000. Numbers on gratuitous relief 2,274.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. More rain badly wanted in Ron, Mundargi and Nargund. Condition of standing rabi crops fair. Kharif, Jowari and rice harvest in progress. Condition of agriculturists fair, of labourers and artizans middling, of cattle indifferent in affected parts. Food-grains and water-supply generally sufficient. Fodder insufficient in affected parts. Numbers on tests work 1,914 besides 1,253 employed by contractors. Price of Jowari 12 seers and 13 chhataks against 12 seers and 4 chhataks last week.

Kanara.—No rain during week throughout the district except 8 cents at Mundgod and 35 cents at Siddapur. Sowing and transplanting of second crop progressing. Condition of gardens and agricultural stocks good except in Haliyal Taluka.

Rajkot.—Watering of wheat and sugarcane, threshing of corn, and cotton picking continue. Average prices of bajri, jowari, wheat and gram 3 1-2 seers, 10 1-2 seers, 7 7-8 seers and 7 3-4 seers respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week.

Palanpur.—Weather cold. Rabi crops good, bajri 9 1-2 and jowar 11 seers per rupee. Cotton picking commenced in Chuda.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Young poppy plants in good condition but too early to estimate outturn. Fodder scarce. Prices of bajri 17, wheat 15, rice superior 13, inferior 18 pounds per British rupee. No relief works in progress.

SIR A. MACKENZIE'S FAMINE SCHEME.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in a letter to the Government of India on the 12th December, recommended that the suggestions of the Sonepore Conference regarding food stocks in remote districts should be favourably considered. These suggestions were that the Government should advance money at 6 per cent interest for the purchase in Calcutta of grain from over seas and for the distribution of such grain, it being understood that persons accepting loans should be allowed to dispose of the grain at their own risk and discretion. One stipulation was to be inspection of invoices by Government officers, in order to show that the grain was really being imported into the remote tracts. The Lieutenant-Governor was disposed to think that this action would not constitute any interference with private trade and would not be inconsistent with the principles approved by the Famine Commission, while one or more of the persons accepting loans might be constituted contractors for the supply of grain on relief works.

The Government of India, in replying to-day, point out that the proposals practically amount to a scheme for the importation of food grains from abroad with funds supplied by the State. The conclusion which the Famine Commission arrived at was that save under very special circumstances, the only wise course was for the Government to rigorously abstain from any attempt to intervene directly in, or in any way supersede, the operations of private trade. The Government admit that the scarcity now threatening covers a larger proportion of the whole country than has been simultaneously affected in previous famines, and it is possible that under certain circumstances that the food supply in this country as a whole may prove inefficient, and it may be necessary to supplement it from abroad. The difficulty in so supplementing it is one, not of sources of supply but of time, since it would take several weeks to obtain grain from any source which can be relied upon to meet large demands. The letter proceeds: "But while fully recognising the importance of the question, and the gravity of the situation, the Government of India are of the deliberate and decided opinion that they will best serve the end that all have in view by rigidly abstaining from interference. The mercantile community has at its disposal sources of information regarding stocks and demand that is more complete and more reliable than anything which the Government can command, and it controls the only machinery by

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. BRYCE is now working at the final chapters of his book on South Africa. He has selected for it the title "Impressions in South Africa." The volume will be more than a record of the journey which Mr. Bryce made last year. It will give something of a historical sketch of South Africa.

Private letters received here indicate that Mr. Bryan's promised book is nearing completion. It will probably appear in England at the same time that it is published in America. Mrs. Bryan, who accompanied her husband during the Presidential campaign, has written an interesting sketch of him. Several contributions by the Silver leaders will also appear in the book.

Mr. Murray will commence the publication of his new edition of Byron at an early date in the spring. It is not quite settled whether a volume of poems or one of prose will appear first. In any case, once the edition has begun, the hope is to issue it at the rate of a volume a month. The present collation of Byron's writings is stated to have had one interesting result—namely, to show that "all other texts are incorrect and imperfect." Further, it throws a curious light on Byron's methods of working, and on the severe revision to which he subjected his verse. Letters which Moore was unable to insert sixty years ago, and others which he never saw, will be given.

Mr. F. C. Selous has consented to write on the lion and the elephant in the coming "Encyclopædia of Sport." This important work is now well in hand, and Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen intend to issue the first part early in February. The Earl of Suffolk, who is the principal editor, has written an introduction dealing with the purpose and scope of the encyclopædia. The work is meant to treat of all sport appealing to English people. The illustrations will be very numerous, as may be gathered from the fact that the first part contains seventy.

An illustrated edition of "The Silence of Dean Maitland" will be shortly issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul. This novel has been read by most people, and may fairly be called one of the successful novels of modern times. It appeared first in September 1885, and before the following Christmas it had gone into three editions. "Maxwell Gray" was quite a new writer, but that, of course, is still the *non de guarre* under which Miss Tuttiett writes. Mr. Hamilton Jackson has drawn the pictures for this definitive edition of the novel. He has had the advice of the author, and he has also visited the scenes of the story.

Joel Chandler Harris, the inimitable author of "Uncle Remus," has turned historian, as we shall see from a book shortly to be published here and in America. It is a history, however, in the form of "stories and characterisations," and its subject is the author's own State of Georgia. He point, out that it was in Georgia that some of the most surprising and spectacular scenes of the American Revolution took place. These he picks out and tells in a popular way, and so the stories pure and simple typify the history of Georgia. The book will be very fully illustrated.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury's volume on "The Life and Times of Cyprian" will be one of Messrs. Macmillan's first publications this year. It is a contribution to Church history, a study of a remarkable leader of the Church, and it has the further interest of its authorship. "A powerful and fascinating personality" is the estimate of Cyprian, which Dr. Benson wrote a little time before the book of his own life closed at Hawarden. He speaks of what Cyprian did "to turn the Pagan to the Christian temper in the world" and generally gives a full view of Cyprian's achievements. The volume has maps.

The Roxburghe Press calculates that from £8,000 to £10,000 will be expended on the edition of Dickens which they are preparing. Publication will be in the order in which the writings originally appeared, beginning, probably in March, with "Sketches by Boz." Carefully executed facsimiles of the illustrations provided by Cruikshank, "Phiz," and other artists of Dickens's time, are to be done on plate paper. Mr. F. G. Kitton is to contribute a chatty introduction to each volume, and Mr. C. F. Rideal, another writer on Dickens, is supervising the production of the edition. In that he is having the advice of Mrs. Perugini (Kate Dickens), Mr. George Cruikshank, a nephew of the artist, and Mr. Gordon Browne, a son of "Phiz."

Sir Walter Besant supplies a chatty preface for the new edition of his novel "The Revolt of Man" which Messrs. Chatto have published. The story appeared anonymously, fourteen years ago, and for a time stood "cold and shivering, disregarded by the world." Then it attracted notice, and it has had a sale ever since. Sir Walter speaks of the delight and ease with which an author may write one book, and of the difficulties and troubles of another. "The Revolt of Man" was a case of the former mood, being indeed mostly written during a seaside holiday.

Professor H. Anthony Salmone, whose book on "The Fall and Resurrection of Turkey" has just been issued by Messrs. Methuen and Co., was commissioned some time ago to make an Arabic translation of Swedenborg's "Heaven and Hell." The work, printed at Cairo, by Messrs. Sarruf, Nimr, and Makarius, has just been published by the Swedenborg Society simultaneously in Egypt and London.

The *Saturday Review* bursts into blossom in the shape of a very elaborate illustrated supplement, of the size of the weekly illustrated papers, and sold for a shilling. Both text and illustrations are magnificently printed, and there are a number of good things in each category. Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes one of his best ballads; there are stories by Thomas Hardy, Bret Harte, Harold Frederic, "John Oliver Hobbes," and the editor, Mr. Frank Harris. Mr. Herbert P. Horne writes a memorial notice of William Morris, Mr. Davidson is represented by a ballad, and Mr. Cuninghame Graham by a literary sketch. Among the pictures the most important is a beautiful reproduction by Boussod, Valladon and Co. of Rossetti's famous picture of the Annunciation. Mr. Watts's portrait of Morris is reproduced; Mr. Conder paints a fan; and Mr. Will Rothonstein sends portraits of Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Mrs. Craigie, of which the former is admirable and the latter unrecognisable. These things are by no means all, but they are all we have space to mention.

Among the books which will shortly be issued from the Clarendon Press, Oxford, is a translation of the Eclogues of Virgil into English Hexameter Verse, by Sir G. O. Morgan, M.P. We believe this is the first attempt ever made to translate Virgil into the metre of the original. Mr. Gladstone has accepted the dedication of the work.

The December number of "The North American Review" contains a paper by the Hon. W. J. Bryan, the defeated candidate for the Presidency, entitled "Has the Election Settled the Money Question."

Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. are about to publish Mr. W. Y. Fletcher's "Foreign Bookbindings in the British Museum," a sequel to the "English Bookbindings," which was published last Christmas. The volume contains 65 illustrations, with descriptions, of examples of the Byzantine, Italian, French, German, Dutch, and Spanish bindings preserved in the museum. The edition is limited to 500 copies, and the price is three guineas net.

Signora Laura Cosentini has written, and Professor Croce has edited, a book entitled "A Neapolitan Lady of the 16th Century" (Una Dama Neapolitana del XVI. Secolo di Laura Cosentini—Vecchi, Trani), which will interest students of history, and is also a lively and attractive narrative of the life of Isabella Villamarina, Princess of Salerno, who married the man famous as one of the rebellious party of the barons in 1500. The Prince of Salerno had such pride and power that he was able to treat with the Venetian Republic, and send Embassies to Charles V. The author powerfully depicts the character of Isabella, who was a regal woman of the period.

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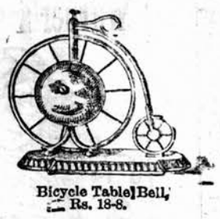

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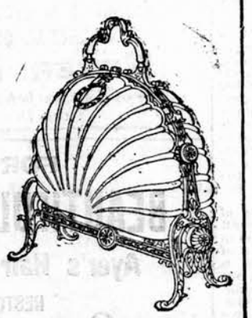

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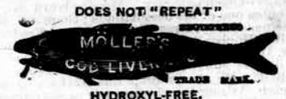

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